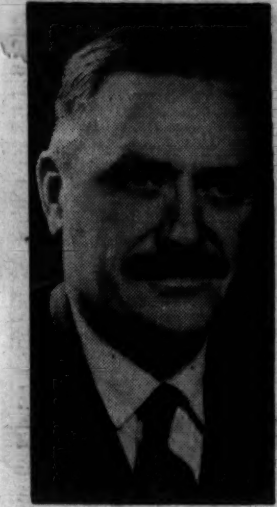


2nd Front Key to Coalition Future--Browder

Short or Long War-- The Issue, He Says

A military decision over Hitlerism in Europe is within our grasp this year, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. told a capacity audience of 4,500 at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., last night. To effect such a victory, he said, it is imperative that the "long-awaited major invasion of Western Europe, the Second Front," be opened at once.



EARL BROWDER

Seek Million Women for Jobs

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An urgent call for one million women to take jobs within the next six months was sounded by the War Manpower Commission today.

Termining women the "only reserve available," Manpower officials made it plain that munitions industries could not meet production schedules unless one million housewives now at home took their turn on the assembly line.

At the same time it became apparent that WMC officials are at last waking up to the fact that community facilities must be mobilized to give the married woman worker a helping hand in solving her double duty of job and home.

Grey-haired, outspoken, Miss Margaret Hickey, chairman of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the WMC, stated frankly that her committee "has been after" government officials for some time to get them to wake up to their responsibilities.

"We have been treating the disease of absenteeism and turnover, but not striking at the root causes," Miss Hickey declared.

There are now 17,000,000 women working, an all-time peak in this country; over two million were employed in agriculture during the summer months. In some industries, such as aircraft, the proportion of women employed has risen to striking heights. One out of every three aircraft workers is a woman.

By next July, female employment will expand to 18,000,000. The million new recruits must come from women not now in the labor force.

According to manpower officials, these recruits should come from the group of 5,000,000 non-farm housewives between the ages of 20 and 35 without children under 16.

While not coming right out in the open, WMC officials hit out rather sharply against "bridge-playing women" and women who are staying at home because they do not have to work for financial reasons.

There is a two-fold purpose behind this recruitment campaign. In

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

Vol. XX, No. 211

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943

Registered as second-class matter May 6, 1935 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

BRYANSK-KIEV RAIL CUT

CIO Council Here Backs Haskell For Lieut.-Gov.

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, last night, at its regular meeting, adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy for Lt. Governor of Lieut. General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate.

The resolution reiterated the CIO's position supporting candidates who "have pledged their unwavering allegiance to the foreign and domestic policies of our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The CIO delegates, representing more than 250 local unions with an aggregate membership of 500,000 devoted the major portion of the evening to a discussion of ways and means to bring about the registration of every CIO member in the City of New York.

The full text of Earl Browder's address will be published in next Sunday's issue of The Worker.

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City CIO Asks Second Front, 3-Power Parley

A call to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for an "immediate offensive" in Western Europe and a 3-power conference to integrate policy went out last night from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, in session at Fraternal Clubhouse.

The resolution urges fulfillment of commitments made to the Commission of Foreign Affairs in June, 1942. Citing the Red Army's "magnificent summer offensive," the City CIO declared that an "all-out offensive" in Europe now would mean an overwhelming military defeat for Hitler and victory in 1943.

In the same resolution, the CIO called on the British Trade Union Congress, opening Monday at Southport, to act for the immediate unity of labor of all the United Nations, including the AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and to set a date soon for an international labor conference. The message to Britain will be cabled to the meeting.

The Council also adopted a resolution urging that women be permitted to serve in the American merchant marine.

Byrnes Manpower Plan Criticized

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Labor representatives here see some serious shortcomings in the controlled hiring plan which War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has devised to meet the manpower problems in the aircraft industry on the West Coast.

Union spokesmen in the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission where the Byrnes suggestions are being discussed have no objection to controlled hiring schemes as such. But they feel that this is not enough to solve the manpower problem on the West Coast or elsewhere.

The heart of Byrnes' plan is that all hiring in five key West Coast cities, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, would be through the United States Employment Service along lines now in operation in Buffalo, New York.

SEE PATTERN FOR U. S.
One reason for the great attention being paid to the plans for alleviation of the West Coast manpower problems is that they will probably form a pattern for the entire country.

According to the Byrnes proposals, USES would assign workers to the aircraft plants and shipbuilding yards on the West Coast on the basis of priorities established by a manpower priority committee consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other procurement agencies.

The contention of union spokesmen here is that this set-up tends to displace regional and area labor-

management manpower committees and to put the real control of the manpower situation in the hands of the military services.

An even more important point made by labor people here is that the Byrnes plan virtually ignores a whole series of basic problems such as housing, transportation, working conditions, wages, nurseries, shopping centers and the like.

It is based on the notion that the mere imposition of additional controls will solve the manpower situation without actually tackling the conditions that have caused labor turnover on the West Coast.

The Daily Worker learned that labor's suggestions for strengthening the controlled hiring features of Byrnes' plan by including an approach to the real bed-rock manpower problems were voiced at a meeting earlier this week of WMC's labor-management policy committee.

Management representatives agreed with the labor spokesmen that compulsory controls would not be enough and that something would have to be done about housing, transportation, and similar problems.

In this they voiced the theoretical

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Hits Shipyard Labor Day Closing

MIAMI, Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt, the Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission have been asked to intervene to prevent the Miami Shipbuilding Corp. from closing down its yard Labor Day.

CIO shipyard workers, indignantly protesting the production interruption, have sent telegrams urging "action against this disgraceful peacetime business-as-usual company attitude at a time when our Commander-in-Chief calls for more ships."

A handbill issued by Local 50, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, asks whether management is "more interested in golfing and avoiding paying time and one half for Monday than it is in production."

"Who is responsible for this disgraceful shutdown?" the union circular demands.

"Every day CIO members are 'putting out for production,'" it says. "Every day more people are being hired for production. Employees are working overtime daily for production."

"Everyone wants to work Labor Day—for production. And we do need that little extra to pay war taxes, to buy war bonds and to meet the rising cost of living."

While awaiting action by government agencies to get the yard working Monday, the union today was mobilizing its membership for participation in a War Bond rally and parade which takes place here Monday night at 7 o'clock.

Driving West



Two more smashing victories for the Red Army yesterday as the key base of Sumy, on the Central Front, was captured, and the entire Kursk district cleared. In the Donets, meanwhile, Soviet troops took Voroshilovsk and Lisichansk, piling down on Stalino from the north.

Allied Planes Rip Italian Rail Yard

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 2 (UP).—Waves of Wellington bombers again blocked the main railroad north from Naples early today with a crushing block-buster raid on the big Aversa yards, which hurled twisted wreckage across 24 trunk lines and sidings, official dispatches announced.

(The Brazzaville Radio, heard by United Press in New York, said an air raid alert sounded at noon today in Rome, indicating that Allied bombers were engaged in new daylight operations over Italy.)

(A Vichy broadcast quoted by the BBC said that American troop reinforcements were being landed constantly in North Africa, where coastal areas already were "packed" with Allied forces. The Swiss Radio said that a British naval armada of four aircraft carriers, two battleships, 20 destroyers and three troop transports was now in Gibraltar together with about 45 merchantmen.)

Twenty-four hours earlier RAF heavy bombers of the Middle East Command assailed airfields around Gortaglie, near Taranto inside the heel of the Italian boot, and although clouds prevented detailed observation bursts were noted throughout the target area.

The Northwest Africa Strategic Air Force was grounded by the weather Wednesday for the first time in nearly two months but lighter aircraft of the Tactical Air Force blasted another trail of destruction across the toe of Italy.

U. S. CASUALTIES ON SICILY AT 7,500

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Total American casualties on Sicily were about 7,500 killed, wounded and missing, Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy told a press and radio conference today. American troops took approximately 121,000 prisoners, nearly all Italian.

British and American forces captured 290 tanks, 1,250 field guns and large quantities of supplies and equipment.

McCloy said he did not have figures on Allied casualties, but pointed out that General Dwight D. Eisenhower on Aug. 18 had estimated total Allied casualties at 25,000.

At the same time, McCloy estimated that the Japanese flight from Kiska save the Americans 5,000 to 6,000 casualties.

WHY

Is Leonard running for Secretary of UAW?

By Roy Hudson, Page 5.

Soviets Split Donetz Line, Capture Sumy

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Red Army broke through the German lines in the Donets Basin today to capture 11 key towns in one of its most important advances of the summer, and on the Ukrainian Front it took the great enemy base of Sumy 87 miles northwest of Kharkov.

Driving into the rich coal and iron fields, and closing in on Stalino, the Soviet Union's 12th city, the Red Army took Chistiakov, 36 miles east of Stalino; Lisichansk, 60 miles northeast of Stalino, and cut the main Donets Basin railroad at Cherkasskaya west of Lisichansk.

On the Ukrainian Front where they captured Sumy, the Red Army also captured Kirolovets, only 23 miles north of Konotop, communications center, and freed the last of the Kursk administrative district. [Capture of Kirolovets cuts the Bryansk-Kiev railroad.]

Marshal Joseph Stalin, in an Order of the Day as Supreme Commander, announced the capture of Sumy, a city of 64,000 people with once flourishing factories and mills, key to the even more important center of Konotop.

Military experts here had just started to discuss the importance of the fall of Sumy, and to predict a German withdrawal to the Dnieper River, when the Soviet operational bulletin disclosed the much more important victory in the Donets Basin.

This communique announced also that the entire Kursk administrative district had been freed with the capture of Sumy and more than 130 other towns and villages including Yampol, 55 miles north of Konotop, and Glushkovo, 25 miles north of Sumy.

The communique disclosed that at the southern side of the Donets Basin the Red Army was only 25 miles east of the seaport of Mariupol with the capture of Budenkovka, on the Sea of Azov coast.

Among the towns taken in the Donets Basin drive were Voroshilovsk, 55 miles northeast of Stalino; Slavyanoserbsk, 72 miles northeast; Rodakovo, 66 miles northeast; and Krasny Kut, 48 miles east northeast.

It was announced also that on the Smolensk Front the Red Army had surged forward for new gains of more than six miles and had taken more than 100 towns and villages.

Several villages were taken west and southwest of Kharkov, where the city of Poltava, 77 miles southwest of Kharkov, is threatened.

The German communique said merely that "at the present focal points of defensive battles our troops fought heavy battles Wednesday. By resolute counter-attacks enemy forces which advanced in some places were thrown back, some of them with heavy losses."

But tonight DNB said: "The German front in the Voroshilovgrad (Donets Basin) area is being methodically shortened."

RAF Raids Vital Canal in Holland

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Large forces of Allied bombers and fighters crossed Britain's southeast coast to Europe this evening after RAF fighters, in a daylight raid on Holland, smashed an important link in Nazi water communications.

Hurricane fighters of the RAF destroyed three locks at the southwest of Holland's important Hansweert Canal linking the east and west estuaries of the Scheldt River, the Air Ministry announced.

Danes' Revolt Gives Europe Hope--Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the resistance of people in Denmark to Germany "will give new heart and encouragement to the subjugated peoples of Europe."

He told a press and radio conference that recent events in Denmark "are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstances is intolerable to a free and democratic people."

The Secretary emphasized his feeling by authorizing direct quotation of his remarks. His statement in full:

"Recent events in Denmark are an eloquent reminder that German rule in any circumstances is intolerable to a free and democratic people."

Hull said it was premature to ask for a statement from him on the Pope's expressed hope for peace.

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Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

Putting the Heat on Japan

By a Veteran Commander

A REPORTEDLY large U. S. naval task force, including one or more aircraft carriers has attacked the Island of Marcus, about 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo. It is entirely possible that this action has not been completed yet and that we will hear more about our task force. In any case, the safety of the force compels the commanding admiral to enforce strict "radio-silence" at least until his force is out of dangerous waters. So no details are available, except the rather panicky broadcasts from Tokyo which warned the Japanese people that a raid on the mainland was not impossible.

On the War Fronts

As a matter of fact, it is entirely possible, and not only from Marcus Island. We now have landing fields in the Aleutians which are nearer to Japan than the "Hornet" was when General Doolittle's fliers took off for their raid on Tokyo. Shuttle raids between the Aleutians and China are entirely possible.

Under-Secretary of War Patterson said that we wouldn't have long to wait for the bombing of Japan. Irrespective of what we may think of the frequent and often contradictory outpourings of certain official persons, it would seem to us that the "heat is on" as far as Japan is concerned.

In the South Pacific the Japanese have been deprived of air cover in the Salamaua region. The destruction of the Wewak airbase by our fliers has pushed the "umbrella" back 550 miles from Salamaua. It is clear that under the circumstances the latter cannot last long.

THE RED ARMY has announced that the German Taganrog group has been liquidated with the Germans losing 35,000 men killed and 5,100 prisoners, more than 200 planes, more than 600 tanks, 700 guns, almost 2,000 machine guns, more than 4,000 trucks. This means that about six German divisions have simply ceased to exist. Taganrog is a German disaster only second "best" to Stalingrad.

It does begin to look like a German general withdrawal from the Donetz Basin whose position has become extremely exposed after Taganrog. But the withdrawal will be made as slowly as possible so the Germans have enough time to destroy everything they are giving up. Even if they are trapped, they will have caused terrible damage.

On all other fronts the Soviet offensive is crashing forward (not ROLLING but CRASHING because the German resistance is very strong everywhere). The pattern of the Soviet operational plan is such that the Germans don't know WHERE to send their reserves.

It would not surprise us to see the Velikiye Luki salient suddenly spring to life with a thrust in the Vitebsk or Polesk direction.

Things do look good on the Eastern Front. Let us hope the great Red Army momentum is not allowed to bog down in October because of the absence of a Second Front. What would be most important for a quick victory is a shift in enemy forces permitting the Red Army summer offensive to merge without interruption into a winter offensive.

THE "CREEPING PARALYSIS" of Italy by Allied bombing is moving from the ankle and calf to the knee where Pisa was bombed, further disrupting the shattered Italian communications.

Berlin got another powerful pasting on Tuesday night. The fighter defense of Germany has stiffened appreciably. However, this stiffening can only affect the cost of the operation to the Allies, but not the outcome of the struggle.

Byrnes Manpower Plan Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

cal. If not always practical day to day position of the West Coast aircraft employers.

Labor members of the committee also stressed the need for vesting control of the plan in the area labor-management committee and for tackling work and working condition problems.

Whether these points will be incorporated in the Byrnes plan depends on how vigorously union spokesmen here press for their ideas. It also depends in part on response from West Coast trade unionists.

Byrnes modeled his proposals closely after the Buffalo plan. In addition to controlled hiring of workers, he is urging withdrawal of war and civilian goods productions from the West Coast which can be done elsewhere.

The Buffalo plan has been criti-

cized by trade unionists because it has displaced the area labor-management committee with a labor priorities committee consisting of representatives of the armed services. In controlling the hiring of war workers, it has applied only to men. Women are not included. And while the leaving of jobs by workers has been restricted, the firing of workers by employers has not been restricted.

Abuses under the plan have been limited partly because of the cooperation of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional WMC Director in New York, but labor people here are by no means sure that this cooperation will be nation-wide.

And they are taking the position that what is needed is a more comprehensive plan, hitting at the roots of the manpower problem, carried out by labor-management committees.

Gromyko Becomes Soviet Envoy to Cuba

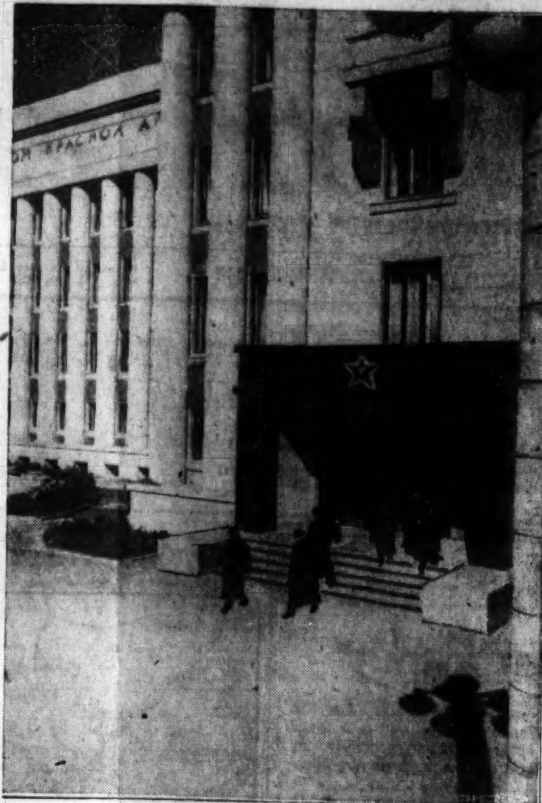
MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UP).—Former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinov who recently was relieved of that post, also has been "officially released" as minister to Cuba, and his duties have been assigned to his successor, Andrei Gromyko, it was announced today.

The post as minister to Cuba is an adjunct of the position as Ambassador to the U. S.

Allied Raids Force Vienna Evacuation

(By United Press) The evacuation of Vienna continues in full swing in the face of expected Allied raids, the British radio said Thursday, quoting the Swedish paper Allehanda. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

BEFORE THE NAZIS CAME



Once the city of Minsk built a beautiful club for its Red Army men and commanders and their wives. The modern building had an auditorium, library, rest rooms, swimming pool and gymnasium, as well as rooms for lectures and studies. Now the house is in ruins, as is two-thirds of the rest of the city.

The Story of Minsk:

Eyewitness Reports 100,000 Slaughtered

By I. Sokolov
(As Quoted in Red Star)

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Two-thirds of Minsk is dead. The buildings are ruined on the central street. Machinegun nests are on the corners, and houses where Germans live are fenced off with barbed wire.

A rare passerby with an emaciated face hastens home, cautiously looking back. With the coming of twilight, the streets are completely deserted. The inhabitants are strictly forbidden outside. Such is Minsk today, proclaimed by the Germans a "city of special importance," the residence of the gauleiter of "Belo-Ruthenia," Wilhelm Kube.

A member of the Byelo-Russian Academy of Science and a corresponding member of the Academy of Science, Nikolai Prilezhayev, director of the Minsk Institute of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine, recently succeeded in escaping from occupied Minsk.

They say that barely one-third remained of almost three hundred thousand population of the city. The fascists shot, hanged, let die in concentration camps, deported to Germany, deemed to death from hunger and epidemics, no fewer than 100,000 Minsk inhabitants.

The prisons are packed. The people are seized without any pretext and nothing is known of their fate. Not a morning passes without someone found in the street shot by the German patrol during the night.

PERSONS DISAPPEAR One day someone damaged a telephone wire in the street. The Germans put up a cordon near the place and detained all men passing by. When fifty gathered, they were taken away, and it soon became known that they were all shot.

Dozens of doctors and professors were killed in Gestapo dungeons. Recently, Gestapo agents broke into the dental clinic of the First City Hospital, seized Dr. Kothov and the patient in his chair. When they were let along, the corridor they were bleeding from brutal injuries. Since then, Dr. Kothov has vanished without a trace.

"I saw such scenes," tells Prilezhayev. "A doctor acquaintance of mine was walking along the street when he was overtaken by a car. It suddenly came to a halt. A German jumped out, and for no reason at all, beat the doctor, and as if nothing happened, continued along his way."

The population of Minsk is literally starving. The German "commissars," with unlimited powers, are placed at the head of enterprises, and walk through the shops with rubber clubs, beating everyone whose work, in their opinion, is too slow or poor. The workday lasts 16 hours. In addition, every enterprise has its Gestapo section, cruelly mistreating the workers.

There is a factory on Slepianka working on orders for the German army, where the workers are never allowed out of the shops. Sick or no longer useful workers are simply destroyed. All output, including food, goes for the army or to Germany.

Explosions and damage to machinery are frequent at plants. In a dairy factory, unidentified patriots blew up the boiler. A power plant was blown up at a meat packing factory, and a newly repaired

tank was blasted in a Voroshilov plant.

ORGANIZED PLUNDER

In the beginning of the occupation, the Germans depleted all the cultural treasures of the city. The buildings around university campus and dormitories were converted into barracks and hospitals.

On orders of high German authorities, the most valuable property was shipped out and the rest destroyed. The plunder was conducted in an organized fashion with the participation of competent consultants who arrived from Germany.

"My chemical laboratory in the university," Prilezhayev tells, "was ordered cleared in three hours. I tried to argue that this was impossible in so short a time. Nothing prevailed. Exactly three hours later, German soldiers threw all equipment out of the premises and reduced it to scrap."

The same fate befell the rich Library of the Academy of Science. The books thrown out of the building were torn up and used by the soldiers for their own purposes, and the shelves were burned.

The Central Lenin Library on Pushkin St. was also wrecked and the Art Museum plundered. At the beginning, the German generals came there, and without much ado, selected the finest canvases for themselves. Later, whatever they left, including the most valuable exhibits of Byelo-Russian folk art, was dumped into the rubbish heap and stolen.

NO MEDICINE Almost all the schools are closed. Some of the children were taken straight from school and deported to Germany while the school buildings were converted into barracks. The population has been deprived of the most elementary medical service. Medicine is almost impossible to obtain.

Under the German yoke, the people of Minsk are undergoing the most incredible suffering. But all the greater is their burning hatred. The Germans don't dare venture beyond the outskirts of Minsk. Indeed, in the city proper they feel themselves besieged. Not in vain have the buildings where they are billeted been surrounded with barbed wire.

One day, a German newsreel featured in a cinema showed an all-battle of German fighters against the Soviet planes. When fighter planes with five-pointed stars on their wings appeared on the screen, a thunder of applause went up from the audience. Thereupon, the Germans drove the people into the street, and the guard stationed near the door clubbed the spectators.

Mother Bloor in Brooklyn Tonight

Mother Bloor will be the chief speaker at tonight's pre-Labor Day rally to boost the candidacy of Brooklyn's Communist member of the City Council, Peter V. Cacchione, for reelection. The meeting, called for 8:30 at 21st Ave and 89th St., Brooklyn, by the Bath Beach Club of the Communist Party will attract anti-Semitism.

Others on the program will include Leah Wechsler, chairman of the club and of tonight's rally, Jack Tuchin, who will speak on the Jewish question, and Gertrude Cendel, rank-and-file member of the Communist Party.

Argentine Anti-Communist Terror Striking at Radical Party Heads

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

A survey of the latest reports from Argentina, via Intercontinental News, indicates that the Pedro Ramirez government is continuing its wholesale repression of the popular movement, and under the guise of hitting at Communism, is arresting an increasing number of the outstanding leaders of Argentina's traditional popular party, the Radicals.

During August, a number of prominent officials in various Argentine provinces, ex-governors, rectors of important universities, and municipal functionaries, were reported to be "resigning," and many of them disappearing into the police dragnet.

In Entre Rios province, the important Radical leaders, the former deputy Silvano Spatander, and the general secretary of the Radicals, Raul Uranga, were detained by the special sections of the police.

More details have come through, via Montevideo, of the arrest of the leading Radical deputy, Eduardo Araujo, reported early in August.

Araujo is one of the outstanding younger members of the Radical delegation in the now outlawed Chamber of Deputies. He had met Vice-President Henry A. Wallace while the latter was in Chile, bringing greetings to the United States from Argentine democracy.

DESTROY RECORDS

A special brigade of police raided his law office, wrecked the furnishings, destroyed all records and detained the deputy. When a delegation visited the police chief in protest, the latter said that even if Araujo were freed in the near future, he would be forbidden to take part in political life, or professional activities.

It is reliably reported that Araujo was arrested on the initiative of the Paraguayan government. Araujo sponsored a projected continental congress of democratic parties, which would have exposed the merciless dictatorship of the Paraguayan president, Higinio Morinigo.

In Corrientes province, the former governor, Francisco Torrente, and friends of his have been arrested, and more such arrests are expected.

More persecutions of the press continue, such as the suspension of the Socialist paper, La Vanguardia,

for five days because of political comments.

On the other hand, the broadcasting station El Mundo was shut down for six hours on Aug. 17 because of anti-Axis summaries of the war news.

The anti-Semitic aspect of the government's campaign is revealed in the prohibition by the mayor of Buenos Aires of the special ceremonial rites in the Jewish slaughterhouses of the city.

While the leading government figures make a considerable "do-do" over a special celebration in honor of Argentina's George Washington, General San Martin, it was observed that Jose Maria Rosa, an avowed pro-fascist connected with the Nazi organ El Pampero participated in the celebration.

ELECTORAL FRAUDS

The government is making quite a lot of "nationalist" themes, endeavoring to bolster the regime with allusions to Argentina's heroic past and celebrations in honor of its Founding Fathers.

Another theme of government

activity involves investigations of electoral frauds. The Ramirez authorities are conducting an elaborate search of shady political practices by the National Democrats, the party of the ousted president Ramon Castillo.

It seems that the National Democrats had the quaint practice of forcing all civil service employees to "kick in" to the governing party.

But the 14th bulletin of the illegal Communist Party Unidad Nacional, a copy of which reached Montevideo, says that the Ramirez "investigations," while appealing to the populace, are intended to divert attention from the current political persecution.

The bulletin points out that the former administration of Buenos Aires, under notorious pro-Nazi Manuel Fresco, also enforced the "kick-back" system in the civil service, but has not been investigated by the government.

The sweeping nature of the present persecutions is made clear by a memorandum from the Ministry

of Interior to all federal commissioners, providing for the dissolution of "all offices which, under various denominations and pretexts, are centers of propaganda or spread dissolving propaganda."

"Dissolving propaganda" is the cliché for Communist and any democratic activity.

The memorandum enables the commissioners to order the immediate arrests of all "Communist leaders and their followers, closing all their meeting places, and means of expression, whether reviews, daily papers and other kinds of propaganda."

The commissioners are further told to "gather the most profuse personal references, means of livelihood, connections, even very distant ones with all persons, even ideological convictions."

Precautions are made in this memorandum for the graduation of all arrested persons according to their "daring, national or foreign experience, activities, attitudes, etc., all such records to be sent to the government."

Form Indonesian Victory Group

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Progressive Indonesians, living in this country, organized last week on behalf of their country's independence and full nationhood. Consisting of Java, Borneo, and other islands now occupied by Japanese invaders, Indonesia is in the main a Dutch possession.

The new step was taken with the

launching on Aug. 28, at an inaugural meeting at Irving Plaza, of "The United Victory Committee for Indonesian Liberation."

Purpose of the organization is to combat Japanese-Axis propaganda affecting the people of the occupied territory in the Southeast Asia region, to provide aid to merchant seamen of the East Indies who are loyal to the United Nations, and to assist in all other ways the liberation of Indonesia from the Japanese fascist invaders.

The committee membership, which includes Americans of civil, labor, school and fraternal interests, as well as Indonesian, Dutch, Chinese, Filipino and Pan-American natives,

visiting Indonesian transport workers on a par with and in the same spirit as the morale-building campaigns operating for the benefit of all other United Nations nationals.

A public mass rally is to be held at a New York hotel within the next few weeks. Members of government and of the armed forces, labor officials and distinguished scholars interested in a liberated Far East are being invited to address the meeting.

The committee elected as its provisional executive officers, Charles Bieden, chairman; Bourham Abdul Careem, former Borneo Journalist, executive secretary; and Sait Noor, educational director. All are residents of New York City.

The membership meeting designated Samuel Tumin, American student of Malay culture and former editor and speaker in labor circles, as the organization's public relations council. An office address will be announced shortly.

'Russia --- Partner or Rival?'

By Israel Amter

I.

In the Aug. 20 issue of U. S. News, David Lawrence, editorial writer, has an article entitled "Russia—Partner or Rival?"

The article appeared before the Quebec Conference and yet it is correctly characterized by the present situation with the anti-Soviet forces in the country having a feast-day in their fomenting of anti-Soviet propaganda. Doubtless, also, the Axis forces are gloating in spite of the fact that cities and towns in Germany and Italy, and strategic points in the occupied countries, are being bombed almost daily, and the fascist leaders of these countries are beginning to feel what war means when brought to their own lands, even in this fragmentary form.

The Quebec Conference was not satisfactory. A representative of the Soviet Union was absent—this giving rise to all kinds of interpretations even to the point of "assurances" from "authoritative sources" that cannot be divulged; that this indicates that the "Soviet Government is going to make a separate peace with Hitler." At the same time, Maxim Litvinov was recalled as Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Sumner Welles' resignation was reported on President Roosevelt's desk; Vice-President Wallace had only recently received a slap from the President; the Soviet press was again demanding that a second front be opened without delay; and "War and the Working Class," the Moscow trade union paper, declared emphatically that the Soviet Government demands a full part in world affairs and will not tolerate the building of a cordon sanitaire around the Soviet Union through the organization of various so-called regional federations, etc.

Of course, the President could not report in detail on what was decided at Quebec. There is no doubt that warfare in the Far East will be intensified. This is necessary and good. The President hinted that a tri-partite conference will be sought. This means that the Soviet Union will be drawn into the making of decisions, and not merely be informed after conferences between the President and the Prime Minister take place. The President was also correct when he declared that the decisions of the Quebec Conference cannot be made known through public pronouncements which would only help the enemy, but would be felt by them very soon on the battlefield.

Hitler may think that he gained

something from the Quebec Conference, and particularly from the apparent lack of unity in the thinking, deciding and acting on the part of the three leading powers—the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain. In democratic countries it is quite natural that the various governments have their individual points of view and that public opinion be expressed. This should act as a guide, but at the same time might be construed as an obstacle to coming to rapid and complete agreement. However, the prophecies of the enemies of the Soviet Union will not be fulfilled. The Soviet Union has given its pledge—and the Soviet Union keeps its pledge.

However, it would be extremely dangerous if the situation were allowed to drift. The holding of a conference of the leading powers, including China, is of paramount importance. Let us hope the events at Quebec and the relations at Quebec have become a real warning to the President and the Prime Minister so that henceforth decisions will be made jointly by the four leading powers.

These things take place at a time when the Axis powers are decidedly on the defensive, while the Red Army, taking the summer offensive, has entered Kharkov and is pushing on to further goals before the rainy season begins and winter is upon us.

The raining of bombs on Germany, Italy and the occupied countries, the advances, though relatively small, in the Far East, indicate quite clearly that the Axis powers have the wrong end of the stick. However, it would be fatal to conclude therefore that the war is "practically over"—this being the attitude of some people in the United States. Some of these people believe it honestly, while others are utilizing the present advantageous position of the Allied military forces to put forward more energetically than ever before proposals for a negotiated peace, which would only help Hitler.

Quite correctly, therefore, David Lawrence entitles his article, "Russia—Partner or Rival?" Let us therefore look into this situation a little bit more deeply.

It is well known that Winston Churchill wants very few changes in the present world constellation. We all remember the statement in one of his speeches to Parliament, that the British Parliament would remain intact. Mr. Churchill, according to the U. S. News, goes even further. The U. S. News says:

"As to arrangements in the occupied territories of Africa and Europe, Mr. Churchill favors maintenance of the regimes which existed before the war."

After having failed to get unconditional surrender from King Victor Emmanuel and Bagdoli in Italy, the U. S. News comments that "they (Roosevelt and Churchill) face the question of what kind of government to support there. . . ."

Churchill says that in Italy order must be preserved to avoid the necessity of diverting Allied troops to police the whole country."

That is correct—but surely Mr. Churchill could find certain forces in Italy that can be thoroughly relied upon if liberation is the goal of the United Nations.

Then we have the further fact that after considerable disagreement between Roosevelt and Churchill before the invasion of North Africa, Churchill deferred to Roosevelt, who accepted the main responsibility for the invasion of Algeria. Churchill becoming Roosevelt's "lieutenant" in this period.

As against this, however, Churchill took the lead in the matter of the invasion of Sicily, and it now appears that his ideas are prevailing as far as Italy is concerned. This is borne out by the fact that Churchill declared that "anarchy and chaos" must be eliminated from Italy. Hence, AMG (Amgot) works with local fascists, all of whom in public office in Italy were appointed by Mussolini.

(The dissolution of the Fascist Party should not be construed as meaning that fascists suddenly were turned into democrats.) At the same time, AMG has forbidden all political activities. Meetings, demonstrations, etc., are prohibited.

How can one talk about avoiding "policing of the whole country" if collaboration with such people is being cultivated by the Allied forces?

(To Be Continued)

Soviet Journal Says Turkey's Neutrality Benefits Germany

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UP).—

A military government in Sicily the writer charged that under AMG administration fascists were permitted to go about freely and even to keep official jobs while anti-fascists were still in jail in Italy.

"Especially uneasiness has been caused among democrats of Allied countries," he wrote, "by reports leaking through the press that AMG is designed for a grand European plan and besides administering countries of the Hitlerite bloc will take control over countries liberated from German occupation."

HITS COMMENTATORS

Maj. Gen. Galaktionov, military commentator for War and the Working Class, discussed the military situation. He criticized American commentators, among whom he mentioned Hanson, W. Baldwin of the New York Times, for their comments of Russia and said that men of "that ilk" would like to see a long war of attrition between

the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Galaktionov said that the Soviet Union had repeatedly proposed that the Allies send troops and planes to fight with its men against the German—but that the Allies had not been willing. He indicated that the Allies had proposed last fall to base planes on Baku and Tiflis, in the Caucasus, but commented that there was no front there, and the Allied forces could not have fought the Germans.

"Isn't it clear that it would have been more correct to base them somewhere nearer the front, in the North Caucasus or on the Central Front, where they would have been able to help our troops?" he asked.

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World - Telly Tries to Smear Italy Rally

Frederick Woltman, the World-Telegram's daring young man on the flying trapeze, is out with another one of his startling "exposés" fashioned from reading the back numbers of the Daily Worker.

Woltman has discovered from reading various issues of the Daily Worker that Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio was listed as one of the sponsors of the recently organized "United Americans of Italian Origin."

The World-Telegram draws the most horrendous conclusions from this fact but characteristically fails to record that the United Americans of Italian Origin had more than 67 trade union sponsors and the support of more than 120 Paezane, Italian fraternal and cultural organizations.

The Red-baiting Woltman's eagle eye lighted on the name of Aurelio, but he deliberately omitted mention of Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO; Richard Cardamone, international vice-president of the American Communications Association and president of the Chicago local of that union; Jimmy Durante, Peter L. Sabatino, Republican State Senator Richard Di-Constanzo, Dr. Bruno Erber, Judge Nicholas Pinto and Assemblyman S. Robert Molinari.

Despite the backing of these and other individuals of diverse political affiliations, the World-Telegram describes the anti-fascist United Americans of Italian Origin as a "communist" organization.

The Woltman technique is ever the same. The Red-baiting is always dragged out in an attempt to discredit any progressive cause.

This time it's the rally sponsored by the United Americans of Italian Origin at Madison Square Garden Sept. 8.

FDR Candidate Wins in Calif. GOP Bailiwick

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—In a test of nation-wide significance, labor and other win-the-war forces won a decisive victory on the home front with the election to Congress of Claire Engle (D.), from large Second Congressional District of California.

Returns from over three-fourths of the district's 427 precincts show Engle lead over two Republican opponents in a special election to fill in a vacancy created by the death of Congressman Harry L. Engelbright (R.).

Unofficial complete returns reported as: Engle, 10,185; Mrs. Grace Jackson Engelbright, 8,805; Jesse Mayo, 7,077.

Engle, 32-year-old State Senator from Red Bluff, supported by CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, in a campaign pledged full support of Roosevelt's war program and to work for adequate subsidies for price roll back, a fair tax program and repeal Smith-Connally law. The win-the-war program drew fire from business-as-usual interests, including growers and ranchers and California's Congressional delegation.

Sacramento CIO Council campaigned in behalf of Engle, pointing out election was test for win-the-war forces against the onslaught of appeaser and defeatist anti-Roosevelt elements. San Francisco CIO Political Action Committee contributed \$500 to the CIO campaign. CIO representatives toured Sacramento Valley and the Sierras for Engle.

In Washington, Rep. Patrick H. Drewry (D., Va.), chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, said the victory indicated voters' approval of "the conduct of the government and of the war," and added: "In the opening battle of the Congressional campaign we have captured one of the enemy strongpoints."

Mrs. Roberts Will Take Her Harlem Landlord to Court

By Eugene Gordon

The city's Department of Housing and Buildings yesterday entered the case of the Harlem housewife who was knocked unconscious by falling plastering while taking a bath.

William Wilson, Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, sent two men to look over the premises at 2465 Seventh Ave., and to report their findings back to him.

Here are three items which certainly must be included in their report:

1. A hole nearly four feet square from which the ceiling fell into the bath tub.

2. Holes in the kitchen wall so large that rats come through without effort.

3. A plague of fleas in the basement so thick that, after a moment there, you think you are covered with an animated kind of dust.

ROUNDED BY LANDLORD

Mrs. Henrietta Roberts, the housewife whose injury from the falling ceiling sent her to the Harlem Hospital for an over-all period of two weeks, is now being hounded by the landlord. He demands that she move—at once.

Mrs. Roberts moved into Apt. 4, at 2465 Seventh Ave., some six months ago as caretaker of the building. She was paid no wages by the landlord, the Wellmax Holding Corp., 1895 Seventh Ave., but was given the flat in exchange for her work. Having two boys, 12 and 13 years old and, therefore, needing money badly, Mrs. Roberts had to find a paying job. She got a job making parts of soldiers' uniforms. She paid a next-door janitor to look after her building during her absence at work.

Mrs. Roberts, before she was given Apt. 4, was told that she would have to live in the basement. She protested so strenuously that the landlord grudgingly allowed her and her boys to move to the second floor. If she wanted money, she was told, she could rent out the basement "apartment" and keep the proceeds.

We went into the basement yesterday morning—Mrs. Roberts, Testimony of the Communist Party and a Daily Worker reporter, it being the housewife's wish to show the kind of place she was supposed first to live in and, next, to rent to others.

DECAY AND STENCH

The basement "apartment" is entered by way of a side door from an ally—after one has climbed over mountains of decayed and decaying garbage and other waste, piles of ashes and dirt, and squeezed through a passageway between a wall, fuzzy with dust and grime, and the furnace.

The "apartment" is behind the furnace. It occupies an area which once was divided into four compartments—not rooms, because no

sharp way he's got and said, "Sure, I'll buy you a steak, and a double rib steak at that—provided your branch brings in 700 signatures for Pete."

Well, Slim said, the steak sounded like a tempting item, and started him thinking but it was for the love of Pete, not the steak, that the signatures were gotten, and they were gotten, not by Slim alone but by 35 ardent Cacchione Club members.

BREAKS DOWN LIST

Slim's part of the job was to break down lists of last year's Communist voters, American Labor Party voters, Daily Worker readers, members of progressive organizations and to see to it that every member of the branch had a petition to circulate, and a place to circulate it. The members did the rest, Slim said modestly, with the enthusiastic young branch organizer, to lead the way.

There was a barber, for instance, who brought in 130 signatures all by himself. Slim asked him how it was done.

"Well," he said, "every night after I closed my barber shop, I visited some of my customers in their homes or I walked over to Lincoln Terrace Park and looked for my friends. I'd ask them to sign, and then I'd have them introduce me to people they knew and get their signatures, too."

And then there was a young housewife who got 40 signatures right where she lives, 2027 - 2041 Pacific St.

"People know me for what I am," she told Slim. "I asked them to look at Pete's record in the City Council—his fight for rent control and against the high cost of living. For instance, I asked them didn't they think a man like Pete ought to be reelected, and if they thought so, how about signing his petition? They signed."

... EVERYWHERE

A young woman, a new member, got 45 signatures for Pete. First she took one petition and tried it out on her neighbors and friends. They signed, so she took two more. This time she approached the storekeepers. When she brought these

where does a partitioning wall reach the low, blackened, fuzzy ceiling. One end of the great boiler projects through a wall of one of the rooms. The atmosphere is one of utter decay bordering on death. The stench is sharp and lingering, but there is a ever-present, more subdued odor of rot.

We had been in the cellar "apartment" less than five minutes when Mrs. Roberts screamed that she felt "creepy" and began beating her skirts and legs with her hands. Tessa, after a moment's stark surprise, did likewise. I suddenly was aware of a creepy, unclean sensation advancing from my legs upward.

One of the women screamed "Lies!"

The other yelled, "They're fleas!"

ACTION PROMISED

They were fleas—in such profusion as to look like dust thrown in handfuls over our clothes. They skipped and crawled, moving up higher. We could feel them on our backs and under our arms.

We ran as from a plague—as, indeed, it was: a plague of fleas, a plague of uncleanness. Upstairs, we turned the inspect spray on one another, having first shaken our outer clothing.

The Health Department yesterday was impressed by a description of the place and immediately sent inspectors. Prompt action is promised.

The landlord, in the meantime, being unable to frighten Mrs. Roberts into moving before the city could inspect the place (so that he could cover up the evidence) yesterday morning sent his insurance representative to her. He offered her \$35 for injuries from the falling ceiling!

Mrs. Roberts has already put the matter into the hands of the Consolidated Tenants' League. Two members of the League's legal staff, Thornton Meacham and Cornelius MacDougall, will prosecute for Mrs. Roberts. The League declares that this case is not an isolated one but a part of the general Harlem housing situation and that it must be fought as such.

Tragedy Barely Averted



Mrs. Henrietta Roberts points to the hole made in the bathroom ceiling when plastering fell. Taking a bath at the time, she was knocked unconscious and would probably have drowned if her two boys, 12 and 13 years old, had not heard her shriek and rescued her. X-Ray examination revealed brain concussion and injury to the spine.

—Daily Worker Photo

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Meat Points Chopped; Butter, Vegetables Hiked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Office of Price Administration today reduced ration point values of lamb, bacon and beef cuts and certain dried and processed vegetables, but boosted the ration cost of creamery butter and 13 other processed foods.

The adjustments, effective Sept. 5 through Oct. 2, were dictated by what OPA officials termed "the best meat picture since rationing began and a serious butter outlook."

Shrinking production and regional shortages made it necessary to raise the point value of creamery butter from 10 to 12 points, OPA said.

The reduction in values of 33 meat cuts, however, reflects a sizable increase in civilian supplies and comes shortly after the War Food Administration suspended quota limitations on livestock slaughtering for September and October.

Meanwhile an increase in the coupon values of vegetables covered by blue stamps were made known. Consumers will pay more in ration tickets for frozen fruits and berries and several types of canned vegetables. But the values of certain other vegetables will go down.

Decrease were ordered in canned soy beans, beets, carrots, green or wax beans and canned fresh shelled beans.

All lamb and mutton steaks, chops and roasts will be slashed one point a pound. Most cuts of bacon will be reduced two points, while sirloin steaks and rib roasts of beef will be down a single point.

WFA officials estimated conservatively that civilian meat supplies probably would climb 20 percent, while OPA officials said consumers could expect to find at least seven per cent more meat in the nation's stores this month than in August.

The removal of slaughtering quotas was aimed at curbing black market practices but housewives were asked to watch retail merchants.

OPA increased sharply the values of canned or bottled apples, peaches and pears; all frozen foods, and canned and bottled beans. Dried prunes, raisins and currants—previously stricken from the ration list—were restored with a value of four points a pound.

Joe, with swollen face and bleeding mouth, worked all that day with the union leadership, and to prevent strike or stoppage. Late that afternoon 40 grim-faced shop-stewards and union leaders, together with Joe, sat across the table from Mr. Quirk, the white-

yard, and within a short time, the whole yard was seething, cursing, rumbling with wrath.

But for the things Joe Diaz and the union leadership had been teaching and explaining: "Stay on the job! Let's win the war! We'll settle problems through our organized strength without striking!"—but for this, the monstrous provocation of this incident might have succeeded.

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But for the things Joe Diaz and the union leadership had been teaching and explaining: "Stay on the job! Let's win the war! We'll settle problems through our organized strength without striking!"—but for this, the monstrous provocation of this incident might have succeeded.

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Aurelio to Stay In 4-Corner Fight

The race for Justice of the Supreme Court in New York's First Judicial District was almost certain of becoming a four-cornered fight yesterday as the Democrats planned to follow the Republican's lead and nominate an independent candidate at a special judicial convention today.

Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, whom both parties repudiated after he was charged by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan that Frank Costello, repudiated racketeer, aided his nomination, clung tenaciously to his place on both GOP and Democratic ballots.

Meanwhile, Chief Magistrate Henry Curran relieved Aurelio of duties on the magistrates bench until after election day, granting him a leave of absence until Nov. 5.

The Democrats are expected to nominate Judge John J. Freschi of the Court of General Sessions. His name, if it is chosen, will not be listed under the Democratic star but under the label of the Integrity Party.

LAWYERS GUILD

The New Republican nominee, George Frankenthaler, will be listed on the November ballot under the Judiciary Party label.

Matthew M. Levy, c'd guard La-

borite, will be listed under the ALP insignia and also that of the Judiciary Party. Aurelio and Levy are the only two of the four candidates who will appear twice on the ballot.

Joining the mounting disapproval of Aurelio's candidacy, the Judiciary committee of the New York Lawyers Guild stated "the selection of judges is a matter of concern not only for the legal profession, but also for the public in general."

"Judges," says a statement of the Guild, "must not only be free from all corrupting influence, but must also possess the necessary progressive, social ideas without which the administration of justice becomes sterile."

The Judiciary committee of the Guild also sharply condemned attempts to use the Aurelio case for partisan purposes "in order to obscure the real issues of the coming state elections."

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Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

"A series of discussion group programs which will be held on Wednesday evenings at Hamlin Park Community House is being sponsored by West Lakeview CD."

"The group consists of 40 persons who will be trained in discussion group techniques so that they can lead other groups in their own blocks and zones and aid the public in self-expression through varied fields of information."

From the Civilian Defense Alert, Chicago CDVO.

While no discussion subjects are listed, it would appear fairly certain from the context of the article that these will be topical and significant. The attitude of New York CDVO officials, on the other hand, can best be gauged by this quote from a list of "don'ts" in the otherwise splendid list issued to block service leaders: "Don't propagandize. Don't discuss the war and don't take sides."

Why not propaganda for victory, Mr. Whalen? And better yet, why not a discussion group program like Chicago's?

EDUCATION ON THE FIGHTING FRONT

This is what the Army is doing to give our soldiers the lowdown on the war. Can your union, CDVO branch or club match this educational campaign?

The armed forces want the servicemen to understand how and why we became involved in the war and to be informed of its current progress. They give him an average of about an hour a week orientation during his basic training. This includes talks and discussions on the nature of the war, strategy and developments in the war news based upon a daily War News Summary, the weekly "Newsmag" and a refer-

Italians Jam Victory Rally In Boston

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Over seven hundred Italians crowded Faneuil Hall Monday night to cheer a call for the "unconditional surrender" of Italy and the Axis, the arrest of all fascist henchmen and against any compromise or political trading with the fascists or their stooges.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Friends of Free Italy, composed largely of trade unions. It was addressed by Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO; Judge Francis X. Glaccone, representing Mayor LaGuardia of New York; Randofo Paolardi, formerly leader of the Garibaldi Brigade in Spain; and Charles A. Coyle, representing Mayor Tobin of Boston.

Pres. Salerno, condemning by implication the Pecora-Pope-Antoniotti outfit, spoke of "minestrone-soup" spittoon formed by warm sympathizers of fascism who have only recently somersaulted and declared their "love" of democracy, and declared that our State Department must welcome and encourage the revolt of the peoples of Italy and the formation of a democratic republic. "Our friends in Italy," he cried, "are exactly those who are leading the demonstrations in Milan, Turin, and Rome."

He warned of the need for struggle against the defeatists at home, who are attempting to sabotage United Nations' victory.

Mr. Paolardi, speaking in Italian, traced the development of the present world conflict, showing how there had been brought about on a world scale the separation into two camps: the camp of democracy and the camp of fascism. He called for a united struggle against fascism and its complete annihilation.

IN BRIEF

CROTONA PARK BRANCH. CDVO has held two of a series of local block unit rallies which will cover its Jewish, Spanish, Italian and Negro neighborhoods. A big wind-up rally in Crotona Park sponsored by the Bronx People's Committee will take place shortly.

ODD BLOCK SERVICE LEADERS IN CHICAGO are in the midst of a cake collecting campaign for Service Men's Centers (no tasting privileges). Candy and cigarettes welcomed, too.

Her Wish Granted by FDR



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the late President, assists Henrietta Parityka, 16, christen the "Polish Yankee" one of the six bombers purchased by Polish-Americans of Massachusetts. The girl had written the President that she would be the happiest girl on earth if he could christen a plane or a ship. The President granted her wish at this ceremony at Westover Field, Mass.

Newburgh, N.Y. Local Sues Moreschi

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWBURGH, Sept. 2.—A \$637.439 damage suit was filed in Ulster County Supreme Court, Kingston, today against Joseph V. Moreschi, president of the International Hod Carriers and Building and Comm. Laborers Union, AFL, and other officials, by James H. McCann, president of Laborers Union, Local 17.

The suit is a follow-up to the racket exposure which ended in the

conviction of Samuel Nuzzo, former secretary-treasurer and business manager of the local, on embezzlement charges. Nuzzo was sentenced to from ten to twenty years in Sing Sing. James Bove, international vice-president, and Joseph S. Fay, of the International Union of Operating Engineers, were indicted for extortion, and Supreme Court Justice Sidney Foster handed down an injunction to prevent Nuzzo, Bove and their associates from interfering in the affairs of Local 17.

Besides Moreschi, Nuzzo and Bove, those against whom the suit is directed are Joseph Madden of Newark, and the International union itself. The amount sought is the largest ever demanded in damages by a local from its own international.

N. D. Farmers, AFL Join in War Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Sept. 3.—Joint meeting of members of the State Board of the North Dakota Farmers Union and the State Council of the North Dakota Federation of Labor has produced a program for cooperative action for victory.

Their program calls for joint efforts on these points:

1. Support for President Roosevelt and all phases of the war effort.

2. Support for the Farmers Union and the Department of Agriculture's program of increased production and its extension to all crops the nation needs in this emergency.

3. Protection of labor's rights and standard of living to enable labor to produce effectively for victory.

4. Support of the anti-poll tax law to bring the hold of southern landlords over the national life.

5. Intensive effort by organized labor to mobilize members to relieve the manpower shortage on North Dakota farms.

A statement issued by the conferees after the meeting asserted that a combination of "conscious obstructionists and business-as-usual elements" centered around the "so-called Farm Bloc" was seeking to drive a wedge between the farm population and the labor movement. The statement branded this movement as a main obstacle to winning the war and called for united action to defeat it.

Bonds Buy Battleships
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

Italian Rally Close To Catenaccio's Heart

By Beth McHenry

Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catenaccio from East Harlem is one of the most active organizers of the Italian-American Unity Rally to be held in Madison Square Garden Sept. 9.

That's because the assemblyman, one of the most progressive and popular of New York's younger political figures, is well aware that unity of his people is a victory essential.

We met him yesterday in the Hotel Roosevelt headquarters of the United Nations Victory, sponsors of the big rally.

Mr. Catenaccio, who has been an assemblyman since 1940, says he thinks this meeting can well mobilize not only Italian-Americans here but their kin folk abroad to greater effort in behalf of allied victory.

This young representative of the people is a lawyer by trade, a Rhode Islander by birth, and a descendant of the warm friendly people who inhabit Lucania province, "on the heel of the Italian boot."

Mr. Catenaccio said neither he nor his family had ever been sympathetic to fascism.

"We realized that the whole policy of the Italian government was against the economic and social interests and the general welfare of the Italian people—especially after the people into two or three wars. The crucial moment, of course, was when fascism declared war on America. That convinced even the most unalert elements that the fascist government had finally shown its true colors."

Mr. Catenaccio has been speaking over Radio Station WBX helping to move the Italian-American people of New York aware of the September 9th meeting and their responsibilities to their country. "Our job as Italian-Americans,"



HAMLET O. CATENACCIO

he said, "is to exert all our efforts to see that the Italian people get out of the war as quickly as possible."

Boston Faces Gas Shortage

BOSTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—New England faced its most critical gasoline shortage since last June today as waning supplies threatened to curtail or even halt truck shipment of foods, bus transportation of war workers and harvesting.

Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



TESSA woke up in high spirits. He had a talk with Joliot and said quite jauntily: "They'll smash their heads against Weyand's line. You may write that the gigantic battle is only just beginning."

"That's quite easy to write," said Joliot, "but that isn't the question. You may laugh at me, but I've never made a secret of the fact that I'm superstitious. They've called in the Germans, I give you my word! How many times have they kept on saying: 'They'll come! They'll come!' And now they have come!"

"Old women's talk! Let's begin with the fact that they haven't come. Battles are taking place on the Somme."

"That may be. I haven't been there. But one thing I do know quite well: yesterday they dropped bombs on Marseille. You realize what that means? Marseille is at the other end of France. Who ever thought they would dare? Now it's all up. You may be quite sure the Italians will start today or tomorrow. And Weyand has taken the troops away from the Italian frontier. What do we want the silly Somme for?"

Tessa waved his hand in a careless don't-worry gesture. Then he asked distractedly: "Did you listen in to the Italian radio?"

"An hour ago. They're silent. That is, they're giving a talk on the paintings at Pompeii. That's a bad sign."

"Paintings?" Tessa smiled. "Just the thing for Villard. By the by, I can tell you that our 'splendid warrior' has packed his trunks. He's probably going to bolt. Well, au revoir! Come and see me this evening. I shall be able to tell you something cheerful."

Tessa had in mind a partial reorganization of the Cabinet.

He had just begun to whistle an aria from "Rigoletto" when he was interrupted by the arrival of Picard, who came without being invited. Tessa glanced at him and realized at once that things were going badly. Picard said the Germans had forced the Somme. Their tank units were approaching Rouen. Everything would be decided in two or three days.

"Only madmen can talk seriously of defending Paris," he added.

Tessa nodded his head. His face assumed a sad and solemn air. It was with such an expression that he attended the funeral of ministers or senators. He shook Picard's hand in silence. When the general was gone Tessa said to himself: "These are fatal moments! We've talked and worried and hoped, and now we're witnessing the denouement!" He felt he would like to share this idea with somebody, but remembered that it was inadvisable to raise a panic.

When he arrived at the Cabinet meeting, he at once forgot all about the fate of France. The Cabinet had been reorganized at last. He found some of the appointments quite successful. He thought it was a good thing that foreign policy had been entrusted to Baudouin. Tessa's friend Proust had been appointed Minister of Information. On the other hand, Tessa was not at all pleased with the choice of Delbos. It was a plot—everybody knew that Delbos was a friend of Proust's. He was even more indignant at the appointment of de Gaulle to the Under-Secretaryship for National Defence. It was madness! The idea of putting an adventurer in such a responsible position!

Tessa was so taken up with his own thoughts that he did not hear all that was being said. They were talking about the situation at the front. Then he remembered Picard's words, and said to Reynaud: "What is it you're actually relying on?"

Reynaud replied that reinforcements were on their way from the Maginot Line and the Italian frontier. The British had promised to send some Canadian divisions. Yesterday he had appealed to President Roosevelt for help.

Tessa felt annoyed and frowned. "What interests me," he said, "is what are you going to do when the Germans get near Paris?"

Reynaud said the Government would go to Tours; if necessary, to Bordeaux.

"And after that?"

"If circumstances compel us we'll go to Algiers. We've got the fleet and the colonies."

Tessa said no more; why argue with a madman? This wasn't a government. It was a suicide

club. Only Breteuil could save Tessa. But Breteuil would not save him. Tessa remembered the leaflet of the "Faithful" and closed his eyes—he was afraid.

Nevertheless he went to see Breteuil; death was better than such anxiety. If Breteuil left him in the lurch, then he would have to come to an arrangement with Fouquet—or go off to America.

Breteuil was sitting motionless at his desk. Upright and arrogant, he looked as though he were posing.

"That morning he had had an unfortunate crisis with his wife. She had burst into tears and said: 'The Germans will take Paris. You monster! You take it!' Attacks by political enemies never affected Breteuil; he realized that Ducane or Fouquet wanted to put all the blame on others. As if Breteuil had not warned them that war against Germany would be a crime! But what could he reply to his wife, who, remembering her son, had cried out: 'You killed him! You'll kill everybody!'"

As he gazed at the map, he began to think. Capitulation, peace... But after that? Would the enemies of yesterday realize that France was not Albania nor even Czechoslovakia? It was quite possible they would not realize they were people of different blood and a different cast of mind. Then it would be the end. Lorraine, his own Lorraine, would be handed over to Germany! The future generations would curse the name of Breteuil. They would look upon that clown Ducane as a hero.

Breteuil had lived many years without looking ahead. The one feeling that swayed him was his hatred of the Popular Front. The victories of Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco appeared to him as his own victories. He was delighted that Benes was no longer in Prague. When, recently, he had heard of the decision of the Danish Government, he smiled with satisfaction at the thought that the Social Democrats were once more on their backs.

Why, then, did he suddenly lose his composure? It was nerves. He would have to control himself. Now he would get the reins of government in his hands. He would dissolve Parliament; he would restore order. It would have to be paid for with humiliation, sorrow, and tears. Nevertheless, the new France, a widow in mourning, a poor little nun, would be infinitely more beautiful than Marianne the Mockery.

When Tessa arrived, Breteuil had already forgotten his wife's reproaches and his own cowardice. He was cold and impassive.

"They've gone mad!" Tessa shouted. "The ape proposes going to Madagascar—he's hankering after the virgin forests. But the Germans are on the way to Rouen. We've got to do something! These are the very last minutes!"

"Didn't I warn you?"

"Warn me? How? Who advised me to remain in the Cabinet? You did. And now you're washing your hands of the whole thing, eh?" Tessa hopped around gesticulating. "I know your 'Faithful' are hostile towards me. But that's all due to a misunderstanding. I must explain to them. I was elected to the Chamber with your support. You can't chuck your friends in critical moments!"

"You're getting excited about

SYNOPSIS: It is the late Spring of 1940 and Nazi bombers are over Paris. Parisiennes are leaving the city in all manner of vehicles and on foot as well, yet politicians like Paul Tessa are still comforting themselves with the belief that they can work with the Germans and that the question of France's fall is not a reality.

Tessa, who became a minister in the Daladier government after the Blum government's dissolution, has run the gauntlet of political emotions and connections. He supported the Popular Front in 1935, consorted with fascists in 1938 and now he has become a symbol of the cowardice and stupidity of the politicians who served as tools for Hitler and his agents within France. Now the Germans are about to enter Paris and Tessa can still put a big meal down his throat and run after a pretty girl, not realizing that he and his associates won't fit into a Nazi France either.

nothing," said Breteuil. "I wanted to say that I warned you of the futility of resistance. But the nationalist circles esteem you very highly. In this house you're at home. Don't worry. We must discuss the situation and see about the composition of the Government."

"The Cabinet was reorganized today."

"That's like putting a patch on a patch. I'm talking about the new Government. The question of peace negotiations will come up in a few days. The country mustn't be left without a firm government. The Communists may take advantage of any weakness. The marshal will guarantee the transfer of authority. Moreover, it's an excellent name—the 'hero of Verdun.' Everything can be fixed up in half an hour."

"What about Reynaud?"

"He'll run away. Or we'll send him to America as ambassador. So we'll have the old man at the head. Then, of course, there'll be Laval. Myself. We'll take one or two of the former ministers."

"I think we ought to leave Baudouin."

"Quite right. He's popular with the Italians. Then we have Proust. He's the representative of the industrialists. Meigner thinks him very capable. I've also included—you in the list."

Tessa could not hide his satisfaction, but for the sake of appearances he began to object: "I'm too old. It would be better to take one of the younger men."

"No, you will be very useful. It's not advisable that the country should take the reshuffle of the Cabinet for a change of regime. It's a great thing to put the brakes on. But everybody has got accustomed to you. One may say that to the average Frenchman you are the guarantee that nothing will be changed. At a time like this the most important thing is to pacify the country."

Tessa beamed. That rogue Fouquet had made it all up! And that leaflet was a silly piece of bluff. Breteuil realized that Tessa was an honest Frenchman. And forgetting all about his recent anxieties, Tessa sat down to discuss the program of the new Government.

"If we declare in the Cabinet statement that we're prepared to open peace negotiations, a majority is assured," he said. "I'm only afraid the Germans will put forward excessively heavy conditions. Such brilliant successes may go to

their head! It would be a good thing to get them to listen to reason. There's one name missing on your list, you know. No doubt what I'm going to propose is a bold step. Many people may consider it rather risky. But in times like these one has got to be tolerant."

"You're referring to Villard?"

"Villard?" Tessa looked at Breteuil in astonishment. "That old jaded! By the way, he has probably bolted. No, I was thinking of Grandel. You and I are old friends and we can talk frankly. Of course you remember the story of the document..."

Breteuil looked annoyed and rapped the table with a ruler. "I've already told you it is a forgery," he said. "How can you think of such vile things at a time like this?"

"You don't understand me. I didn't say that because I wanted to blacken him. On the contrary. But Grandel undoubtedly has a good many friends in Berlin. At the present time a man like that is invaluable..."

"I consider supposition is out of place," said Breteuil in a dry, formal voice. "Of course Grandel is known abroad. He's an orator and a man of erudition. He'll be very useful to our Government. But someone must be left in Paris. The capital mustn't be left without a big politician. Laval and I have got to follow Reynaud in order to take over authority. I won't ask you to stay on in Paris. With your knowledge of parliamentary circles you are more necessary to us. Besides, I don't want to expose you to such a difficult situation; it's not easy for a Frenchman to see foreign troops in Paris. And lastly, so far as I know,

the dark city was unbearable. It was full of cries, hoots, and incomprehensible noises. People were crowding in the doorways. Tessa heard a variety of comments:

"They say Gamelin has shot himself."

"Reynaud has bolted to America."

"They'll all run away, but we'll have to stay and clear up the mess."

"I'm not afraid of the Germans. What does it matter to me? I'm nobody. The Germans won't touch me. But I'm afraid of bombs."

"The Germans are horrible swine. My father told me how they buried my uncle Jacques alive in 1915."

"Tessa has already come to a secret agreement with Hitler."

The voices died down. Tessa

stood leaning against a lamp-post in the darkness. His heart was beating fast. He fancied he heard soldiers marching down the street. He closed his eyes and tried to prevent himself from crying out. Whose steps were they? But it was only heavy drops of rain beating on the café awnings.

He had never felt such fear before in all his life. He hardly managed to run to the gates of the Ministry. He was as delighted as a child to see the bright light in his study.

Then the anti-aircraft guns began to thunder. He ran to the window and turned back at once. The Germans were advancing on Paris. They regarded him as a Red. Yet the workers were saying that he had come to a secret agreement with Hitler. Everybody was against him. They would shoot him. Or torture him. What was that explosion? It must have been a bomb quite near. They were aiming right at the Ministry. A five-hundred-pounder. Nobody would be able to recognize whose body it was if he got killed. Something had got to be done! He must make a bid for safety!

He rushed up and down the room, not knowing what to decide. He sat down and then jumped up again. He felt a chill come over him. At last he rang for his secretary. "Get the car ready," he ordered. "And see that there's plenty of gas. I'm going to retire into the country."

When Joliot arrived at half past eight for the cheerful news Tessa had promised him, he was informed: "The Minister has retired into the country." Joliot did not stop to ask any questions. He rushed home. "Marie!" he called out to his wife. "We're going away at once. That crook has already bolted. Ah, the son of a bitch! This morning he was telling me everything in the garden was lovely. Once upon a time they used to say: 'The rats are leaving the ship.' Nothing of the sort—it's the captains who are leaving. They leave the rat to look out for himself. But even a rat isn't a fool. Get a move on, my dear, hurry up!"

During the last few weeks Jeannette had been looking care-worn and distracted. And in fact she took no interest in anything and did not care to think at all. Her life resembled the semi-oblivion of a patient in a serious illness. The emptiness which she had felt after her break with Dessier was overwhelming and stifling.

She went on with her work at the studio. The people around her talked about the war and snatched the latest editions of the papers out of one another's hands. She did not listen to their conversation.

On Sunday she roamed about the streets until evening, trying to forget herself in the noise and bustle. It was a wonderful day, and the Parisians, forgetting all about the gloomy rumors, thronged the Bois de Boulogne, played tennis, rowed boats on the stretches of water, or sat drinking green peppermint liqueurs or golden oranges on the shady terraces of the cafes.

On Monday Jeannette stayed at home all the morning with the

shutters closed. She did not want to see the light. But when she went out in the afternoon, she was astonished. Paris was quite unrecognizable. The shops and cafes were shut. Little white notices with the word "Closed" written in a trembling hand were stuck on the doors. People were bustling about near some of the houses, boarding up the windows and bringing out trunks, bundles, and hastily wrapped parcels. It was difficult to cross the street; cars moved along in an endless chain. The tops were loaded with mattresses, and frightened, tear-stained faces looked out of the windows.

Only yesterday the Parisians had been asking the refugees: "Why didn't you wait a little? What about the Weyand Line?" But now the Parisians were on the move. They rushed to the railway stations, climbed onto the tops of trucks and implored the drivers to save them. The city became emptier and emptier with every hour; it was like a tattered sack that was spilling the flour.

Trucks were standing outside the Ministry of Pensions. The furniture was being taken out for some reason; tables, cupboards, and desks stood on the pavement. An old woman kept on repeating like a wheezy phonograph record: "Take me too! Take me too!"

Terrified, Jeannette asked: "Good heavens! What's it all about?"

The old woman gave her a blank look and replied: "Don't you know? The Germans are at Rouen." She dropped her bag and the contents scattered over the road—a ball of wool, a towel, candles, oranges. The old woman began to cry. And Jeannette began to cry too. Something had got to be done. The Germans would soon be here. They would drop bombs and shoot. Jeannette rushed away. She was no longer herself; she was just another wisp of straw blown along the dim streets of despair.

Suddenly she stopped—where was she to go? She thought of dimmed eyes and saw her father's smiling old face. Then she remembered Fleury, the blue foliage of the vineyards, the hot day, and the quiet, when only the flies buzzed. And she wanted to live as never before. Life, which had been so cruel, now seemed sweet to her. Yes, she must go away.

She went to the Gare de Lyon. Long before she reached the railway station she saw the long street packed with people. It was impossible to get through to the station yard. Chains of police were scarcely able to hold back the huge crowd. People were shouting and gesticulating: "The wretches! They've run away themselves and left us behind! Traitors! We're caught like rats in a trap!"

Night came sooner than usual; a dark pall hung over the city. People said it was Rouen burning. Somebody tried to pacify them by saying it was a smoke-screen. Women shouted wildly in the darkness. Jeannette felt she was being suffocated. In the morning by the first dim light of the dawn, fresh crowds began to flock to the station. But there were no trains.

(Continued Tomorrow)

CHARACTERS

Dessier, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Dessier's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.

Jeannette, a singer.

Ducane, Right deputy.

Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.

Legrais—Communist leader.

Why Is Leonard Running For Secretary of UAW?

By Roy Hudson

The press reports that Richard T. Leonard, with the support of the Reuther-Leonard caucus will oppose George Addes for the post of Secretary-Treasurer at the forthcoming convention of the United Auto Workers, CIO. Considering the importance of this convention to all labor this news is already creating public discussion. Every patriotic American recognizes that all labor and the war effort will be effected by the position and activities of the UAW. They know that the UAW can play a great constructive role only on the basis of the CIO program and if its forces are solidly behind this program and a win-the-war leadership. Therefore the question arises — will this latest move help achieve unity, strengthen the UAW and labor? Or, is it motivated by an unprincipled struggle for power which, if successful, would be disastrous for the union?

In announcing the campaign of Leonard against Addes the Reuther-Leonard Caucus repeats the false charge made before by them that Addes is under "the influence of the Communists."

Obviously red-baiting has become the principal plank in the program of the Reuther-Leonard Caucus which professes to be for the war. But red-baiting, whether promoted by Homer Martin or any other force, has always been rejected by the membership of the UAW and the entire CIO as being directed against the unity of the union, the unity of the nation and the unity of the United Nations. This fact seems to be forgotten by some forces in the Reuther-Leonard Caucus whose factional and personal ambitions are so strong as to overshadow their professed support of the war and the program of the CIO. Certainly the great masses will reject this use of Hitler's anti-Communist slogan.

The Secretary of the UAW from its inception has been George Addes, who has helped the union grow from a few thousand to its present membership of over a million. He, along with R. J. Thomas and others, played an outstanding role in helping defeat Homer Martin and save the union for the CIO. He has actively and energetically worked for victory in the war and his record in the application of the policies of the CIO is comparable to that of other forces. Certainly this record has been far more consistent than that of the Reuther forces in upholding the no-strike policy and the leadership of Philip Murray. These facts cannot be obscured or minimized no matter how much one may disagree with Addes as to the wisdom of organizing a caucus to counteract the disruptive and anti-CIO deeds of the Reuthers, Murphys, Leonards and Silvers. Thus by no stretch of the imagination can Addes be labeled an anti-war, anti-CIO force.

REUTHER-BACKING

The call to oust Addes from his post cannot therefore be justified on the grounds that he is an anti-war force. Is not the justification of Leonard's candidacy then to be found in a desire of the Reuther group to achieve power, regardless of the record and the fact that the struggle would promote further disunity? Certainly, such an unprincipled struggle for the post of Secretary only plays into the hands of those pro-Lewis and other defeatist forces who seek to prevent the coming UAW Convention from being a pro-war, pro-CIO, pro-Roosevelt Convention.

The domination of this great union of the auto workers by any organized group, whether the Reuther Caucus or even the Addes group would not only divide the workers' ranks. Therefore the unprincipled maneuver of the Reuther-Leonard Caucus cannot but arouse the gravest concern. There are Trotskyites, Coughlinites and Norman Thomas Socialists who are deceiving and misleading the win-the-war forces in the Reuther-Leonard Caucus. This fact as well as the dangerous position taken by Walter Reuther as Lewis, the third party, the incentive wage issue and the no-strike pledge, makes this doubly so.

FACTIONALISM

To charge that George Addes and Richard Frankenstein are Communists is as ridiculous as it is disruptive. And for the Reuther caucus to charge that they are under the influence and domination of the Communists is equally a lie. Communist see eye to eye with these forces and many of their supporters on most questions pertaining to the application of win-the-war policies of the union. Likewise the Communists also share a common position for the support of the war, the CIO and the Commander-in-Chief with those honest trade unionists who are in the Reuther caucus. But it is also true that the position of Addes and Frankenstein on the organization of a caucus to oppose the Leonard-

Reuther caucus is not a position shared by the Communists and the world knows this fact.

Furthermore, Communists, along with every other serious force in the labor movement, consider that the demand for the defeat of R. J. Thomas, which has been put forward by some people who pretend to be supporters of Frankenstein and Addes, is a move of the most dangerous sort. This unprincipled attack against Thomas, one of the important leaders of the CIO, is directed against the UAW, the CIO and President Roosevelt. Likewise, no honest trade unionist who is not infected with factionalism, and especially no Communist, has anything in common with the so-called supporters of Addes and Frankenstein who have put forward "illy white slates" and campaigned for the election of delegates on the basis of excluding Negroes. On the basis of their trade union record it is inconceivable that Addes and Frankenstein can condone such actions of people who have only attached themselves to the Addes forces in order to do harm.

Such events are all the result of the logic of the factional situation just as the factional situation has enabled the defeatist and anti-CIO elements like the Trotskyites, Thomas Socialists, the Malsays and Vic Reuthers to organize and advance their dangerous activities through the Leonard-Reuther caucus. The present damaging factional activities shows that when honest constructive trade unionists allow themselves to be provoked into waging a struggle on the basis of unprincipled factional alliances, they play into the hands of the enemy and give subversive anti-CIO elements the chance to come forward and engage in their dangerous work, and this is especially the case in respect to the line-up and policies of the Reuther caucus.

Certainly these events cannot but arouse concern in the minds of the entire labor movement. Now, more

than ever before, the mass of UAW members will be looked upon to firmly reject and condemn red-baiting and factional strivings for power whether directed against R. J. Thomas, George Addes or any other of the elected national officers.

Great responsibilities rest upon every responsible force to prevent an unprincipled struggle from reaching the stage where the enemies of the war effort and labor would be able to impose their anti-war, anti-CIO line on this great organization. At this critical moment in the war every supporter of the war and friend of the Roosevelt administration cannot but expect that President Thomas, who has the support of the entire membership and the majority of both caucuses, will make his great influence felt as a unifying force and that all other responsible leaders will throw their full weight into the struggle for the CIO program, for support of President Roosevelt, for the second front and for a united UAW consolidated around the present national officers.

1,500 Picket Firm Defying WLB Here

More than 1,500 members of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO, held a vigorous demonstration yesterday before the portals of a greeting-house firm which is defying War Labor Board orders to sign a contract.

If the company, J. M. Deutsch & Co., of 466 Broadway, can get away with its defiance, thousands of other small shops, not engaged in essential war industry, can do the same, thus producing an epidemic of anti-labor actions, Abe Turner, union organizer in charge declared.

The Regional WLB issued an order early in June directing the firm, which employs 75, to sign a closed

Disruptive Policies Peril Brewster Union

More and More Planes for the Allies



Members of the CIO Auto Workers Union are shown at work at the Briggs Co. aircraft parts plant in Detroit speeding plane production for the Allies. The Briggs company has adopted production methods now widespread in the auto industry for maximum production.

ing 2,000, has similarly defied a WLB directive, and action is now awaited kind in the New York area. The firm from President Roosevelt who has taken this case in hand personally.

The Local 65 case is unusual, however, since it is in a non-essential industry where except through labor action, special government initiative to compel compliance might be slow in coming.

The WLB has issued a show-cause order, summoning management to appear at 2 P. M. today (Friday) to answer why orders have not been followed. If defiance continues after the hearing board procedure calls for referral to President Roosevelt.

In addition to its demonstration yesterday, the union is distributing leaflets, protesting the plant's defiance, in the community and its membership generally is calling upon government to force obedience to the WLB orders.

Quill to Speak At 'UE' Rally At Garden

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, will be a speaker at the CIO Madison Square Garden meeting next Sunday night, Sept. 12, which will open the ninth annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Quill and Julius Emspak, UE secretary-treasurer, will share the platform with CIO President Philip Murray, whose talk, coming on the eve of the resumption of Congressional sessions, will set the tone for CIO political action during the weeks ahead. Johannes Steel, radio news commentator, will also be a speaker.

In addition the meeting will feature a program of entertainment in which stars of stage and screen will participate. Duke Ellington, orchestra leader, Shirley Booth, Broadway star, Kenneth Spencer, baritone and Lucy Monroe, Metropolitan singer, are among those taking part.

Need Million Women at War Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

"demand" areas where the manpower shortage is acute, women now at home will be urged to take war jobs.

In "supply areas" where there still exists a surplus of labor, women will be urged to take jobs in service and essential industries to release men for migration to critically-tight labor areas.

CHILD CARE PROBLEM Miss Hickey was very emphatic in her emphasis that until child care, transportation, housing, shopping and other facilities are provided for married women, it will be difficult to recruit them into the labor market.

WMC officials also pointed out that in order to keep women on the job it is essential to provide for medical care within plants, eating facilities, counseling services, child care facilities and longer shopping hours.

WLB Sets Date for Brewster Hearing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP)—A three man division of the National War Labor Board, headed by Chairman William H. Davis, will start hearings here Tuesday in the dispute between the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers of America, CIO.

The dispute was certified to the Board Aug. 21. Issues include wages, vacations, shift premiums and seniority.

Another phase of the dispute—inclusion of plant guards in the bargaining unit—led to a recent strike at the Johnsville, Pa., plant of the company.

Street Rally Tonight To Hit 'Met' Project

The protest street rally against Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s proposed Stuyvesant Town policies, postponed last Friday because of the rain, will be held this evening at 7:45, on the corner of 18th St. and Ave. A. The Stuyvesant Tenants Committee announced yesterday.

Congressmen Arthur Klein and James H. Fay, State Assemblymen John J. Lamula and HHulan Jack, and City Councilman Hulan Jack will be among the speakers.

Provocative Group Blot On Workers' Patriotism

By George Morris

The provocative policy of a group in the leadership of Brewster, Local 365, United Automobile Workers, CIO, has put the union of 18,000 in a defensive position with its very security threatened.

President Frederick Riebel of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. is utilizing the situation for all it is worth to him to weaken the union. He is now demanding that the union's security clause be either eliminated or watered down. In substance, he is making the claim that a local union which officially sanctioned the strike of 7,000 members at the Johnsville, Pa., plant and took steps to bring out the Newark and Long Island City plants, without regard to labor's no-strike pledge, is not entitled to the union shop contract that it holds.

Whether Riebel will succeed, depends largely on, whether members of Local 365 allow the same irresponsible leaders to direct the union's policy. The fact is that there is a world of difference between the aims of the union's members who, on the whole are patriotic and have no desire to do anything that would harm the war effort, and the few among the union's leadership who are guided by a policy of disrupting the war effort. And I specifically underline "the few among the union's leadership," because the editor of "Aero-Notes" the local paper, has repeatedly sought to confuse the members into the belief that the Daily Worker has called ALL of the local officials, Trotskyites, Lewisites or associates of David Dubinsky's Social Democrats.

WHY THEY RED-BAIT This is plain falsehood to deceive the members. What is more, the group responsible for the local's present difficulties, is invoking the old familiar red-baiting refrain in the hope that it would serve as a scapegoat. This is the reason why the special strike edition of "Aero-Notes" contained two columns of vituperative attacks upon the Daily Worker, "Communists" and the Soviet Government.

The story winds up with the demand that the Daily Worker "keep out of the affairs of our union." It is not a question of the "affairs" of a union. This is a matter of Buckner dive bombers and Corsair fighter planes. And every American is vitally interested in those these days. The Daily Worker, America's only daily labor newspaper, is naturally dedicated to a program of helping every union team up fully with the war interest of the country as a whole.

When plane production stopped at Johnsville for four days, the union ran smack into the interest of all America—not because the members wanted it so, but because of a policy of misleadership from a few. The entire dispute, involving the status of a few plant guards, could have been settled in a conference with Navy and Coast Guard officials. Regardless of whether a decision would finally place the guards under the Coast Guard's oath and discipline or not, there would have been little difference. Most of the country's strongest union contracts do not even cover guards.

WHY WANTS STRIKES? The point is that some people were very desirous of grabbing the issue so as to exploit it for disruptive purposes. The Daily Worker has on numerous occasions pointed to other plants where some people are very anxious to find a cause for pulling work stoppages and attacking the government. And it isn't just a coincidence that in all cases those people are agents of Lewis, Trotskyites and notorious red-baiters.

One disadvantage is the large number of workers, especially those who have come into a shop for the first time who are bewildered by such terms as "Trotskyites," "Alter-Ehrlich pals," "Dubinsky Social Democrats." Letters from Brewster workers to the Daily Worker indicate that.

In one case, a worker thinks Trotskyites are some sort of "communists," or "labor people" and surprised to see them attacked in the Daily Worker. The Trotskyites, as is so well illustrated in the film, "Mission to Moscow," were executed in the Soviet Union for fifth column work as agents of Hitler and the Japanese. Their work in every country is the same. Their job is to pose as "champions" for workers and find every possibility that could disrupt an assembly line.

HOW THE WORK K The group of Trotskyites in the Brewster plants operates through a weekly rag called "Labor Action" which is distributed in exceptionally large numbers at the plant every week. The source of finances for this expensive work has always been a mystery. The current issue speaks very highly of Al Nash, who headed one of three slates in the union's recent election. His slate was also pro-strike. The paper also praises President Thomas De Lorenzo and his slate, but denounces the "Row B" slate as "Stalinite" because it held to the no-strike pledge.

As was evident by the small vote the Trotskyite elements received, they can do little on their own. Their policy is to inject their poisonous advice into those in stronger position. The Daily Worker has charged De Lorenzo and his associates with accepting the advice of these fifth columnists.

Mr. De Lorenzo's group has accepted another disruptive partnership—with the "Right wing" group of the American Labor Party, headed by David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL. A portion of the so-called weekly assessment goes for Dubinsky's clique. The last installment from De Lorenzo amounted to \$2,000. Without authority from the membership De Lorenzo signed his union's name to a vicious red-baiting advertisement in recent primaries.

It is this partnership with Dubinsky that has associated the union with disgraceful attacks upon our Soviet ally because it executed two political friends of Dubinsky for doing fifth column work for Hitler. Yet there isn't a single unprejudiced worker in the plant who wouldn't applaud the action of the Soviet government.

DUBINSKY'S ADVICE It is the Dubinsky and Trotskyite advisors who have injected the "labor party" issue into Local 365. Under the guise of promoting what they call an "independent" political party, they would split away labor support that the President, or a candidate like him, would need to win in 1944. Also, in common with the Trotskyites and Lewis, Dubinsky has little respect for labor's no-strike pledge. He called two general strikes in his industry this year.

If the Brewster workers allow their union to be guided by the advice of such irresponsible elements, there is a grave danger that their interest and union would be greatly jeopardized. It is a safe bet that Mr. Riebel will spare no effort to take advantage of their provocations in behalf of the company.

Brewster workers, despite many grievances which should be adjusted through regular channels, have one of the few closed shops in the industry. Their wage scales are comparatively better, too. They have a great deal to lose. But above all, along with all Americans, they have a stake in the war, and a vital interest to achieve top production of the vital weapons, they turn out.

"Now there was but one unoccupied studded tree, the one at the extreme left . . ."

From: ANNA SEGHERS' "The Seventh Cross" Starts SEPT. 12th in serial form in THE WORKER and the DAILY WORKER

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Will Participate in No Caucuses, UAW Local Leaders Write Addes, Leonard

(Special to The Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—In a letter addressed to George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, and Richard Leonard, who has announced his candidacy for the post in the union, the executive board of Local 135, UAW, has declared that its 35 delegates to the forthcoming Buffalo convention have been instructed not to participate in any factional caucus meetings or blocs.

The executive board's letter, which sheds much light on the present internal situation of this great union, was released to the press and to all locals of the United Automobile Workers. The letter follows in full:

Dear Dick and George:

Both groups in the UAW are now campaigning for the convention through the public press and other mediums and hence we find it proper to discuss our opinions with you through this open letter.

1. What is the essence of the unity policy? Local 135 has instructed its 33 convention delegates not to participate in meetings of any blocs or caucuses, to retain our freedom and independence from factionalism and to constructively judge all convention policies from the standpoint of our support to CIO policy.

We believe that this approach by delegates to the convention will help the win-the-war forces in both groups unite upon CIO policy and isolate and defeat the minority of anti-CIO, pro-Lewis forces that have attached themselves to each group.

Unity is therefore not an abstraction. It is something concrete. It becomes urgent now because of the changed character of the war which gives us the opportunity for a final push against the Axis. This final push requires unity of all win-the-war Americans and the isolation and defeat of the appeasers who in the ranks of labor are headed by John L. Lewis. Hence unity can't be of the "graveyard" variety, it rather represents a sharp principled struggle for correct CIO policy. Neither can unity be a factional maneuver in the form of a Third Unity Faction against the two old factions. We are not committed to any candidate for office. The convention is the proper place for all of us to vote according to our own convictions. We are merely, with all the limitations of all other unionists, trying to play our part in helping our union unite its ranks and perform its role on behalf of labor and our nation.

2. Unity and Organization Problems. Every man should have the democratic right to run for office. Every delegate naturally has the right to vote for any candidate of his choice. But there is a big difference be-

Signers of Union Letter To Addes and Leonard

Unanimously adopted by the Executive Board of Local 135, UAW-CIO, the following members of which were present at the meeting:

President John Anderson.
Business Agent Nat Ganley.
Secretary-Treasurer Joe Cartwright.
Trustee J. C. Carson.
Organizers Joe York, Larry Tankka, Ann Lemmons, Tom Parry, Cross Mischeff, Emmett McCormick, Joe Simons and George Leati.

tween a normal democratic race for office and an unprincipled factional struggle to re-shuffle jobs in order to give one bloc power over another bloc. Both of you have announced your support of Roosevelt and Murray. But it is not a fact that an unprincipled scramble for power distorts and harms support to the policies of Roosevelt and Murray? Were there not anti-Roosevelt and anti-Murray policies adopted at our May 1 Masonic Temple meeting and at the Michigan CIO convention precisely because unprincipled factionalism prevailed? Of course this is true.

With this consideration in mind our entire membership should view with alarm the unprincipled move being made for the removal of President R. J. Thomas which emanates from some local forces in the Addes group and the effort of the Reuther group to remove Secretary-Treasurer George Addes.

President Thomas by standing above factional bloc politics has performed a great service for our union. He is a most consistent advocate of CIO policy. George Addes has handled his international post capably and is certainly part of the pro-CIO, win-the-war forces in our union. The same can be said of Vice President Frankenstein. Vice President Walter Reuther has announced his support of the win-the-war program of Roosevelt and Murray.

Then what is the big noise all about? How can the attempt to disturb the status-quo in our top leadership be explained in any way except as an expression of unprincipled factional politics? And Dick, it seems to us, that your desire for a promotion does not have to express itself through the morass of unprincipled factionalism. Let the win-the-war forces of both groups get together and work out an organizational solution to this problem. We are confident that a united proposal coming from both of you will be supported by the convention. That will help unity. It will minimize the clash at the Buffalo convention.

(3) Unity and policy questions. Platforms tend to become shallow and contradictory in an unprincipled factional fight. You know

George if you released a program this would be true. It is seen in the national program released by the Reuther-Leonard group. While this program calls for "full support of the peoples of the United Nations," it at the same time makes red-baiting its main slogan. Both of you know that red-baiting helps and encourages the fascists and their Fifth Column. Red-baiting aims to disrupt the coalition warfare of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which threatens the Smith-Connelly Bill? If such is your intention we must remind you that the same Phil Murray you support wrote President Roosevelt on Aug. 7.

"The CIO and all its affiliated organizations, consistent with their no-strike pledge, have adopted the procedure of discouraging any attempt on the part of their membership to request such strike ballots."

Both Roosevelt and Murray told John L. Lewis to take the just grievances of the miners to the War Labor Board. Lewis repudiated the Roosevelt-Murray policy in favor of direct negotiations (and strike action) without War Labor Board interference. Why does the Reuther-Leonard platform make concessions to the Lewis policy by calling for "final settlements" without War Labor Board approval? Is it because Matzie, Silver, and Lucas insisted on this plank in this platform?

Roosevelt and Murray stand for maximum war production and incentive pay. Here again the Reuther-Leonard platform says they are for Roosevelt and Murray but against this policy of theirs. And Dick, the "wise guys" in the GM management have outmaneuvered your co-worker Walter Reuther on this issue by coming out for incentive pay in the new GM contract.

If we're wise we'd answer GM as follows: "Gentlemen you would like some old type of piece work that robbed labor. You won't get it. We will give you an incentive plan with all the labor guarantees in it unanimously adopted by our Board. Such an incentive plan will help the Nation, increase war production and increase wage earnings for our members." Of course such a realistic approach would require dumping the "Red smoke-screen" that has been thrown around this practical and patriotic wage proposal.

Such confusion on policies could not exist in a normal non-factional situation in our great International Union. Factionalism distorts policies. Everything is judged from the standpoint of votes, horse-trading and jobs. Our union has to end this condition once and for all or we will split and perish. Let's start it at this 8th Convention by uniting all win-the-war forces behind undaunted CIO policy.

The Reuther-Leonard platform says it supports Roosevelt and Murray. But Roosevelt and Murray stand unequivocally against strikes in all plants for the duration of the war. But the Reuther-Leonard platform limits the continuation of the

Dodgers Beat Giants on Olmo's Hit in 9th, 4-3

Puerto Rican Rookie Hits Single to Win Game After Early Inning Error; Young Gregg Kayoed; Schultz Hits Hard

By C. E. Dexter

The Dodgers ran their winning streak to six straight yesterday at Ebbets Field when they came from behind to clip the Giants with two runs in the eighth inning and one more in the ninth to cop, 4-3. The winning marker was knocked across the plate by Luis Olmo, the Dodgers' somewhat sensational rookie, who earlier in the game had given the Giants an unearned run by dropping Sid Gordon's pop fly with Johnny Rucker on third.

Young Hal Gregg made his third start for the Dodgers and lasted until the sixth inning when the Giants got to him for one run to make the score 3-1 for the Giants.

But the Dodgers did not give up and in the eighth inning, with the score still 3-1, consecutive hits by Olmo, Herman, Dixie Walker and Howie Schultz, netted two runs and tied up the ball game.

Then in the ninth Bobby Bragan got his third hit of the day, a single, went to second on a sacrifice, stayed there as relief hurler Ace Adams intentionally passed Archie Vaughan and then scooted home with the winning run when Olmo clipped his single over the mound.

GIANTS SCORE FIRST

The Giants were the first to score netting two runs in the opening inning when Witek, with one out, singled. Johnnie Rucker came through with a double which sent Mickey to third. Joe Medwick was purposely passed and then Ernie

Lombardi, of all people, beat out an infield hit, scoring Witek. Sid Gordon then lofted what seemed like an easy pop fly to center, but Olmo missed it and it fell safe, Rucker coming across with run number two. Then Gregg showed his stuff when he got Giant rookie Mead to tap into a fast double play, Vaughan to Schultz.

The Brooks came back with one run in the third, when Howie Schultz, who hit well all day, opened with a double to left. Bobby Bragan got the first of his three singles, to center, and this brought Schultz in. It looked like more trouble for Rube Fischer, the Dodgers' hurler, when he walked pitcher Gregg. But Bordagary struck out and Bragan was doubled up going to third when Lombardi threw a line drive to Jurgens who put the whammy on Bobby in an uncertain manner.

NEW YORK ... 200 001 000-3 6 0
BROOKLYN ... 001 000 001-4 12 1
Fischer, Adams (8) and Lombardi; Greed, Head (6), Davis (8) and Bragan.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago ... 030 000 000-3 8 1
Cincinnati ... 001 000 000-1 3 0
Bithorn and McCullough; Riddell and Mueller.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First game)
St. Louis ... 000 000 001-4 10 0
Detroit ... 003 000 002-5 13 1
Sundra, Caster (9) and Ferrell; Trout and Richards.

(Second game)
St. Louis ... 000 000 104-5 7 0
Detroit ... 000 112 108-9 9 3
Galehouse, Fuchs (7) and Hayes; Newhouse, Overmire (9) and Unser.

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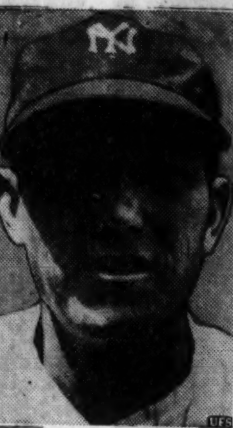
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NEW MASSES

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943



BILL DICKEY

the Roundup

By Phil Gordon

Remarkable William Dickey is still leading the American League in batting with a resplendent .380. Bill, of course, has only played in some 69 games but it still something of a mark for a guy in his 36th year. ... But no matter how well he does from here on in, he cannot become the league's official batting champion as he will not have played in the minimum 100 games.

Buddy Baer is having marital troubles. The big, baby-faced heavyweight who was twice kayoed by Joe Louis, is being sued for divorce by his wife. Mrs. Baer charges "extreme mental cruelty" whatever that means.

P. S. On the Baers, Maxie and Buddy have been promoted to corporals in the Army. They are stationed in an Oklahoma camp.

At 3 P. M. on Wednesday young Jim Hopper of the Toronto Maple Leafs was notified that he had been purchased by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Hardly able to contain himself over the great news, Hopper asked to be allowed to pitch that night against Buffalo. He got the nod to go right ahead and did.

The result: A lovely one-hitter which he won, 4-0. ... Those rumors that Marty Marion of the Cards may be traded next year to make room for a rookie now in the minors is simply fantastic. ... Marlon happens to be the greatest shortstop in the game today. ... Whoever let the rumor out is nuts. But good. ... However, I wouldn't put anything past the Cardinals front office.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a player will up and let fly a right hook to his manager's jaw. It happened yesterday to Wally Schang, manager of the Utica Braves of the Eastern League. ... Wally said he was hit by Woody Fair, his second baseman after the team had dropped a double header and Schang had asked Fair if he "was tired."

Evidently not tired enough to toss a hook.

P. S. The guy was fined \$100 bucks and suspended in the bargain.

Who Knows Redbirds Best? Butch, the Clubhouse Boy

Who knows the world champion Cardinals best? Branch Rickey, who put them together? No. Billy Southworth, who manages 'em? No. The answer would have to be Morris (Butch) Yatkeman. And the answer would have been the same at any time during the past 20 years—because for that length of time the willing midget with the fighter's physiognomy has been valet, confidant, butler, houseboy, counselor, messenger and pal to Redbird players—and managers. Yatkeman's title is "clubhouse boy," but don't let that fool you. He is no longer a boy, having started in the Cardinals organization as batboy in the middle of the 1924 season. And although the clubhouse is his base, his field of operations is unlimited. If Marty Marion forgot to leave a pass at the gate for his wife, who rushes out to see that she doesn't have to wait? Butch!

Butch's life is a tough one, but it has its moments. He has been in six World Series with the Cardinals, and they won four of them. Last year the boys voted him a fifth of a share (about \$1,200) and that is what he usually gets.

His first World Series was in 1925. He could not be batboy through the whole Series, because he had to go back to school, and it nearly broke his heart.

Baseball's gossipists insist that Harris, former manager of the Senators, Tigers and Phillies, will be the man chosen as pilot because he is so well liked by magnates, players and newspapermen. Moreover, he is independently wealthy. And the baseball owners do not care to have their pilots traipsing dangerously about the Mediterranean area when they should be polishing their squads for next season's play.

Those favoring McCarthy claim he is the most successful manager in major league history, having won eight pennant titles since he came up to the majors. This includes his National League flag with the Cubs in 1925—he lost in that world series to the Athletics—and his seven subsequent pennants in the American division as manager of the Yankees.

During most of McCarthy's tenure, his critics charge, he was helped greatly by President Ed Barrow and George Weiss, head of the Yankee farm system. Those assets could have been true until this season. Then it was that McCarthy proved himself a master manager, despite his assistants that might happen to his assistants.

FAST COMEBACK

On May 27 the Yanks had suffered their fifth straight defeat,



The clubhouse takes care of Harry Walker's dirty pants.

All-Star Africa Pilot May Be Bucky Harris...

The big question in cracker barrel baseball today is: Will Bucky Harris or Joe McCarthy guide the all-star team in Africa this autumn?

Baseball's gossipists insist that Harris, former manager of the Senators, Tigers and Phillies, will be the man chosen as pilot because he is so well liked by magnates, players and newspapermen. Moreover, he is independently wealthy. And the baseball owners do not care to have their pilots traipsing dangerously about the Mediterranean area when they should be polishing their squads for next season's play.

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Stormy Labor Meeting Marks Vote on Bullitt

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Despite opposition to William C. Bullitt by a number of delegates for his appeasement record, the United Labor Committee, impressed by Bullitt's claim of Presidential support, wound up a stormy session last week by endorsing his candidacy for Mayor by a count of 39 delegates for 14 against.

The Westinghouse local of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, CIO, with some 13,000 members, abstained. The Baldwin Steel delegation caucused before voting, and there was disagreement among other delegations whose vote finally went to Bullitt.

Bullitt's claim of Administration support was exposed by delegates who cited Bullitt's anti-United Nations, anti-Administration record, and quoted Secretary of War Stimson's recent charge that Bullitt is "a man who does not serve the purposes of his country."

Despite the fact that Stimson's statement is the only one that has been published by any member of the Administration, the majority, who are Roosevelt supporters, took seriously Bullitt's claim that he had been induced to run by the President, the Vice-President, and three Cabinet members.

In a personal appearance before the Committee, Bullitt made no mention of the war, but stuck to "good government."

Michael Harris, of the United Steelworkers, led a red-baiting defense of Bullitt, saying that he was being opposed because he "wouldn't knuckle down to the line of the Communist Party, or the line of the Soviet Union."

Jules Abernethy, of the Jewelry Workers Union, AFL, and candidate for Mayor of the Independent Voters League, pointed out that Bullitt does not fulfill the requirements of a win-the-war candidate. Robert Geiger, of the Baldwin Steel local said the Committee would receive a "black eye" for endorsing Bullitt.

2nd Front Key to Coalition Warfare, Browder Tells Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

only because as military experts they have been overruled by themselves in the capacity of politicians subject to reactionary influence. ... Should the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition be permitted to deteriorate by the absence of a Second Front, the Communist leader went on, the coalition resulting would be one in which the relationships between the great powers would be regulated on the notorious "carrot and stick" principles advocated by the William C. Bullitt school.

Browder noted significantly that "we should have no illusions that Mr. Bullitt's 'principle' can be adopted by our country and Britain in dealing with the Soviet Union without that country taking measures to protect itself."

He further pointed out that the consequences of a deterioration of the coalition would injure most of all the United States. "Only a shallow and vulgar conception of American national interest," Browder said, "can ignore the supreme interest which the U. S. has in orderly world relationships which depend, in the last analysis, upon close friendship and cooperation—but the U. S. is much less prepared to solve its problems in the absence of a close alliance with the Soviet Union than is that country."

CITES ANGLU-U. S. TIES
Moreover, he pointed out, U. S. relations with the Soviet Union are intimately tied up with Anglo-American relations. It is an illusion, the speaker said, to think that we can come closer to Britain by weakening our relations with the Soviet Union. The opposite, he asserted, is true.

Turning his guns on the critics of President Roosevelt, Browder said that a concerted effort was being made by the reactionary camp to saddle responsibility upon the Commander-in-Chief "for all the wavering and retreats that our war policy, both at the battle front and the home front."

In this, Browder said, they are being joined by "too many liberals who confuse liberalism with instability."

Asserting that Roosevelt is fighting for a correct policy, Browder said he is fighting "much better

the LOWDOWN - Lots of Familiar Names in Box Scores from the Minor Leagues

The latest issue of Sporting News has just been dumped on our desk and as usual there is material enough for five or so columns for a lazy columnist. For instance, Glancing through the pages which contain the box scores of all the minor leagues one sees names which bring back many, many memories. Veterans who you used to see in the majors are now pounding the ball in circuits all over the country.

Out on the coast, playing for San Francisco is Gus Suhr, once the iron-man of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Suhr is an old man as baseball goes but it seems that California air does wonders for he is batting in the fifth spot and has knocked in a large, juicy pack of runs for Lefty O'Doul. On the same team is Bruiser Ogdrowski, the catcher, and he too is a long-bearded vet. ... Batting cleanup for the Hollywood Stars is Earl Dickshot, once of the Pirates, and famous as the man who is called the "homeliest player in the big leagues." ... Dickshot came up to the Pirates in 1938 after a great career in the minors. But he never did hit big league pitching and after two years' fruitless batting against the Derringers, Walters, Lees, etc., he got his release. Kind of lost track of him for a while until his name bobbed up in the Hollywood lineup. ...

Incidentally, old Charlie Root, one of the Cub immortals, is still winning ball games on the coast where he is the pitcher-manager of the Stars. Charlie's taken 12 games and has dropped only five. Not bad for a 45-year-old gent, eh?

In the International League such familiar names as Goody Rosen playing the outfield for the Syracuse Chiefs; Max Macon, just recently with the Dodgers as a hurler, now playing first base for Montreal and hitting very well thank you. And Gibby Brack, who was something of a sensation with the Dodgers in 1937, playing the outfield still for Montreal. And Ed Keller who was supposed to have come up with playing out his career, a top-notch minor league ball player. And Kemp Wicker, who pitched in the big time for a while only to fade out of the picture when the batters started to tee off on his slow curve. And Jimmy Bucher, the string-bean power hitter who once carried the hopes of the Dodgers on his bony shoulders, still pounding the ball for Toledo in the American Association. ... And so on down the line. ... Men you knew in the majors now playing the circuit, their hopes of fame and fortune in the big leagues forever dissipated.

We WILL Cover Hockey This Year

A letter from a reader:

"Dear Nat:

"I don't know what your plans are for this winter, but I hope that you'll continue your policy, begun last year, of featuring lots of hockey news."

"It was only last year, mainly through the interest created by The Worker's stories, that I took an interest in the 'fastest game in the world.' Just watching one game was enough to satisfy me. Compared to hockey, a game like football is proper fare for tea-party excitement. On any Sunday in Madison Square Garden, with amateur games in the afternoon, and the professionals going at it in the evening, a spectator can see more spills, thrills, and action than he could witness in an entire football season."

"Please keep me posted this year, as you did last, as to what's going on in the hockey world. If I don't get the news in The Worker, I just don't get it at all."

"Yours for Victory,"

"J. L."

Yes, we will cover hockey again this season. Our relations with the New York hockey people improved considerably last season after many years of strain and there is no reason to believe that they will worsen. Hockey is one of our favorite sports and the favorite sport of tens of thousands of fans throughout the country. Up in Canada of course it is THE game and nothing can come near it in interest.

Detroit Parley To Act on Spies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—The statewide conference called by the Civil Rights Federation for September 12 at the Masonic Temple to present the facts behind the Detroit anti-Negro persecution assumed even greater importance following the arrests of several Nazis spies in this war center.

Under the slogan "United We Stand," the conference will discuss discrimination in housing, jobs, education, press, the armed forces and the police department. The other general subject of discussion will be the fifth column including the KKK, Gerald L. K. Smith, the National Workers League which has been directly implicated with the espionage ring, the United Sons of America and other subversive movements.

"This conference," announces the call, "must make clear the whole pattern of discrimination and segregation upon American life and a practical program adopted for their eradication. We must expose and prepare plans to destroy the fifth column, its agents and organizations, which fatten upon the continued existence of race prejudice."

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DEADLINE: 4 P. M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P. M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

GIRL. Separate, sunny room. Excellent location. Write: 233 Park Ave. 6-8 P. M.

GIRL wanted to look for and share apartment. Manhattan. Write Box 83, care of Daily Worker.

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The Pope's Plea

MANY will certainly agree with the Pope that the war should be ended this year. And the end of the anti-Hitler war can surely be speeded, if the appropriate coalition steps are taken immediately. But it cannot be ended, except as a calamity for the whole world, by a negotiated peace with Nazism-fascism, as implied in the Pope's remarks.

With due reverence for his exalted post, it is not amiss to inquire why the Pope even at this climactic moment of the war still finds it necessary to adopt an attitude of neutrality.

There is only one camp in this war which is the enemy of all mankind and it is the Axis. And no lasting peace is possible until Hitler Germany and the Axis have been defeated and forced into unconditional surrender.

Undoubtedly, the great upsurge of the Italian people for peace was reflected in the Pope's speech. But neutrality for Italy is not the way out for the Italian people, nor would it serve the common cause of the United Nations.

We do not know if the Pope's speech was intended to fan the fires of a negotiated peace. Unfortunately, it does play into the hands of the defeatists and appeasers who are now seeking to save Hitlerism from destruction. The Catholic community as a whole, many large sectors of which have suffered the untold torments of Nazi subjugation, certainly support the United Nations' aim of unconditional surrender and just punishment of the criminals.

Lewis' Insurrection Call

JOHN L. LEWIS issued a copy of his United Mine Workers Journal Labor Day editorial well in advance, for he wants the whole world to know that he still thinks the workers should turn their fire upon the Roosevelt government.

The war against the Axis "the fight to give the four (or forty) freedoms to Europe, Asia and Africa," as Lewis calls it, is all nonsense to him.

The mine union chief, following the footsteps of treasonous demagogues, pictures the workers as "not much freer than Uncle Tom." "New Dealers and politicians" are the Simon Legrees in the situation. Labor's fire, therefore, should be directed against the Roosevelt administration. And Lewis warns that if labor "waits for its freedom to be given back" until the war is over, "it may wait in vain."

Some months ago Earl Browder put the finger upon Lewis as leader of an "insurrection" to cripple the home front and aid those who want a negotiated peace. In his Labor Day editorial Lewis himself proclaims his insurrection.

The three costly strikes he called, are apparently only a preview of what Lewis hopes to develop. His professed interest in the welfare of the miners draws only a horse laugh. For who is there who cannot now see that the strikes only harmed the coal miner's interest? But the strike did accomplish much for Lewis' insurrection program. A loss of 25,000,000 tons of coal, tens of thousands of tons of steel, and, above all, much disruption of the general war effort was achieved. Hitler had already expressed his appreciation to Lewis through the valentine message in the Voelkische Beobachter.

The Lewis editorial gives us a further indication of the sort of politics he has in store for 1944. In common with his defeatist associates in Congress who have sabotaged the President's stabilization program

and labor policy, he will seek to fraudulently pin all the bad consequences upon the President. Lewis is already angling to do so with the Smith-Connally Act, which his own provocative strikes brought into being.

Lewis' Labor Day editorial is the disgraceful note this Labor Day as against the expressions from every other labor leader, pledging loyalty to the government.

The Hoovers, Landons, Wheelers and Ham Fishes, will sing high praises to him for it. Labor and all true Americans, will condemn his message as scabbing upon the country at this crucial hour when all our strength is being gathered for the knock-out blow.

Marcus Island

THE second and largest raid on Marcus Island by a Navy task force demonstrates the great freedom of action now enjoyed by our very substantial forces in the Pacific arena. After the capture of Kiska and the clearing of the Solomons our forces are in an excellent position to extend their offensive in the Pacific much closer to Japan's home base, while large land offensives are developed in southeast Asia.

As has been so often said, the Allies now have a great accumulation of force in the Pacific and Asiatic area, as well as the bases from which this force can be used effectively. Together with all patriots we rejoice at every advance against Tokio of our forces.

Each new successful action in the Far East, constitutes still another rebuke to the Pacific Firsters and those they influence, who have attempted to use the Pacific front against the European.

The fact is that we can strike in the Pacific without moving a single unit from other battle areas and without in the least diminishing the power of our main blow into Western Europe.

To put it another way, our failure to open the second front in Europe provides Tokio with its main political and strategic advantage in the Pacific.

The key to victory over Japan as well as Hitler Germany, the core of the whole Axis, remains the launching of the two-front coalition war in Europe.

The CIO's Campaign

IN OPENING its nationwide campaign for the registration of its membership, the CIO National Political Action Committee is measuring up to the present responsibilities and power of labor.

The railroad unions have likewise realized the value of conducting such a registration campaign, and they have already embarked upon it. These examples can spur the AFL unions to become as active in the same field.

Elections in a number of states will be staged during the coming fall. They will be looked upon as preliminaries to the national contest of next year, 1944. In many instances they will be regarded as demonstrating the trends that will make themselves felt in the national elections. In quite a few cases they will have marked effect on the present Congress.

Nothing could be more vital than victory for labor and its allies in the campaign of 1944. Such would be a victory for the welfare of the whole nation, for the final defeat of the defeatists. It is essential that it be won.

One handicap which confronts the organized workers in trying to bring their full weight to bear on the election outcome is the fact that so many of them have moved into new states or into new communities within the same state. They are obliged to register if they are to be able to vote.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Words vs. Deeds Policy

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.

AMERICAN and British military officials are still viewing the great victories of the Red Army on the Eastern front with the most extreme caution.

The night before the capture of Taganrog was announced Col. E. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the War Department's news bureau, went on the radio and said that the Nazis' "Southern flank remains firmly anchored at Taganrog."

Brigadier-General Horace S. Sevel of the British Army didn't pull any boners of that kind in a survey of the situation on the Eastern Front which was issued shortly afterwards by the British Information Service in Washington. But the worthy Brigadier was clearly trying to warn the Russian generals in a discreet way that they better be very careful from now on. He said that the Nazis had launched a damaging "counter-attack" under very similar conditions last spring. And he added that the Germans may be keeping special shock troops in reserve "for use against the Russians should they expose themselves by a rash move at any point on the Donets front."

All of this looks very much like a hangover from the good old days when the British and American military experts were freely predicting that the Nazis would go through the Red Army like a knife through butter.

THERE is still a distinct tendency among the high military officials here and in London to underestimate the great offensive power of the Soviet Union. And this tendency is one of the reasons for the opposition to the opening of a second front in Western Europe which remains strongly entrenched in the high command of both the British and the American armies.

The other night the Soviet Embassy put on a showing of a new hour-long newreel of the Battle of Stalingrad. And as I watched the daring strategy of the Soviet com-

ter-offensive unfold on the screen I thought of some of the news stories I had read about the preparations for the American bombing raid on Ploesti.

According to these stories, several months were consumed in building a miniature Ploesti in the deserts of North Africa and then in training American pilots to perfection in bombing the model oil center. I do not doubt that these preparations were very helpful in preparing our airmen for the raid. But you certainly get a feeling of timelessness when you read stories of this kind, as if there were no urgency to bring the war to a conclusion quickly.

IN informed circles here there was a strong impression that prior to the Quebec conference the British military men were pretty solidly lined up against an invasion of Europe across the channel this year and that they had succeeded in mustering substantial support in the British Cabinet.

There was also the impression that the President had been sold on the need for speeding up the Anglo-American timetable considerably and that he had succeeded in bringing along most of the top American military officials.

I do not pretend to know what happened at the citadel in Quebec. But there is a story making the rounds here that in the showdown the American chiefs of staff backed their British colleagues in stressing the difficulties of the second front. Whatever the final decisions of Quebec, there is no doubt that there is still powerful opposition in high places both here and in England to a real second front this year. Churchill appeared to reflect this when he said in his recent speech that the second front would not be opened "for political considerations of any kind."

While there are influential opponents of the second front both in London and Washington, the British government has been far more forthright than our own

in combating anti-Soviet propaganda.

It was Brendan Bracken who branded the rumors about a separate peace between the Soviet Union and Germany as Fifth Column stuff. And last May it was Winston Churchill who talked up against the beat-Japan-first theory in a speech before the Congress of the United States.

SO far no high-ranking American official has spoken up to condemn the press campaign against the Soviet Union which has grown in violence with every increasing success of the Red Army. There has been no official attempt to counter-act the tons of newsprint which have spread the stories that the Russians are preparing to make a separate peace. As a matter of fact, it is well known that many of the anti-Soviet stories have their origin in the State Department.

Secretary Hull has issued three statements recently on Soviet-American relations. In one he praised in extremely general terms Soviet cooperation in the conduct of the war. In the other two he condemned newspaper writers, and Drew Pearson in particular, for pointing out that the outer Summer Welles would leave the anti-Soviet clique in virtual control of the State Department.

Hull's indignant denials would carry far more weight had he occasionally condemned the mis-

chief to our foreign relations caused by a Col. McCormick or a Captain Joe Patterson with something of the same heat with which he attacks his newspaper critics who believe in improved Soviet-American understanding.

PRESS FUND DRIVE

New Contributions

Dr. Solomon, Brooklyn N. Y. \$ 5

S. Z. A. Soldier Friend 25

J. Dalgia, New Bedford, Mass. 5

Previously received \$35

8

Total \$43

Letters from Our Readers

Deserves to Be Up Front

Boston.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When I was in the United States I always read the Daily Worker. Now I am in the Greek Navy and in the fight against our common enemies.

Well, I wanted to see the Daily Worker and went to the nearest newsstand to get one. The stand had all kinds of newspapers, but I couldn't see the paper I wanted. Finally I asked the dealer for the Daily Worker. He nodded and pulled one up from the bottom of all the other papers.

I asked him what the idea was to put this paper at the bottom? He excused himself by saying that there was no room for it on the front. "How is it," I said, "that you have room for all the other papers and not this one?"

I would like to see the Daily Worker right in the front so that people could see it and buy it. How else are they going to know the truth about what is happening in the world?

A SAILOR IN THE GREEK NAVY.

Four Out of Five

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Each week the magazine "United States News" poses a question and has a group of prominent people give their answers.

In the Sept. 3rd issue the question was: "Should the United States and Great Britain give more help to Russia by invading France this year?"

An important question and of great significance to the peoples of the whole world!

But who are the people selected to give the answers? Five were chosen, and four out of the five are notorious for their anti-Soviet bias.

W. R. Castle, one of the leaders of the American First movement. Maj. Gen. John P. O'Regan, head of the "Arms for Finland" drive during the Russo-Finnish war. Max Eastman—no comment necessary.

George S. Counts, red-baiter par excellence and anti-Soviet author.

The "United States News" is to be severely criticized for treating the whole matter in such a fashion. The question of a Second Front needs to be answered, but not by people of such ilk.

H. GOLD.

Langley, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to see some news about the Soviet Union in your paper once in awhile. By news I mean, the industrial development, progress of farming and the collective farm system, finance, method of taxation.

There is a wealth of interesting

material here, and if the American people were informed about these things, the native fascists wouldn't make the progress they are now making. The radical press for some reason avoids giving information about the Soviet Union and contents itself with singing praises. Let's have more facts and less hooey.

C. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We disagree with "C. J." The Daily Worker has always published the up-to-the minute news from the USSR, as well as feature stories on life in that country, its industrial progress, collective farms, etc.

Suggestion Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I enjoyed reading the Rev. and Mrs. White's articles in The Worker of Aug. 29—so much so, that I read them twice.

I would like to suggest that these articles, slightly enlarged, be put in pamphlet form.

JOSEPH SUCCINA.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I just couldn't go away for a vacation this year though I worked hard and needed a rest and recreation. There is too much suffering all over the world and I didn't want to sit idle for a couple of weeks. So I went to the State Employment Agency and obtained a job on the farm for that time. I am happy I got it.

And here I am. The work is hard—from 8 to 10 hours a day. But we get plenty of sunshine and the work is useful, constructive and there is a good deal of enthusiasm for it among the women here. Board and room is \$10.00 a week. But by making two or three dollars a day we cover our expenses. Of course, living conditions are not ideal and many things have to be improved. But this is just the beginning.

Most of the workers are teachers, students and many other professionals; but very few are workers. It is too bad there are not more. As a worker I feel strange in this crowd, although they are friendly. They understand the conditions well and they are not afraid to demand or criticize. They compose songs, expressing whatever takes place in the everyday life on the farm.

This is the Women's Land Army—you must put in four weeks of work on the farms to join it. To my great sorrow I must admit they have to learn organization or cooperation from us union members. I hope that day will come and we'll learn to cooperate with each other.

Jamaica

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a letter that I have sent to Warner Brothers in regards to "Mission to Moscow."

"I have seen 'Mission to Moscow' and I think it is a swell picture. In fact it is one of the best that I have seen since the outbreak of the war. I extend to you my sincere appreciation for producing such a picture. With best wishes to you and hoping to see more good pictures."

ANTHONY-GIGLIO

Like the 'Mission'

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ANTHONY-GIGLIO



Fraternally Yours

BAKERS TO RAISE DOUGH. Every member of Bakers' Lodge 307, International Workers' Order, is expected to be a bond buyer on Friday, Sept. 17. On that night a Treasury Department representative will speak to the War Bond Rally of the Lodge at 1690 Westchester Ave., Bronx. A notice to members reads: "Be ready to buy as many bonds as you possibly can. If you cannot come to the rally, send your order to your secretary. Our Lodge will be put to a test by our government. Actions speak louder than words."

THIS IS THE SAME LODGE which pledged \$1,000 in the current drive of the IWO Jewish-American Section, to equip rooms in the Leningrad Hospital—and filled its quota in only six weeks.

JOURNALISM IN CICERO, ILLINOIS, sees, writes and prints unity. War deeds of the large Italian-American community, and notably, of IWO Italian-American Lodge 2525, make news. Lodge 2525's statement on the invasion of Sicily literally went at the top of the front page under a lead paragraph in The Cicero News (which carries this legend on its masthead: "Neither a Relic Nor An Experiment"). The IWO document then became the joint statement of the 14 organizations who comprise the Committee of Italian-American Associations of Cicero United for Victory, and was printed in full as part of an editorial in the Cicero Review ("Independent—Fearless, Member: Illinois Republican Editorial Association"). Great unity doings when press and people get together!

FACTS: What's brewin' in America's many national groups? You'll get a clear picture in National Group Review, a regular feature which makes its bow in the September issue of Fraternal Outlook. . . . Where did all these personages get together and speak from the same platform?—Rabbi Shubow, president, New England section of the American Jewish Congress; Joseph Abrahamson, president, Amos Lodge of B'nai B'rith; William Harrison, secretary, New England Congress for Equal Opportunities; Joseph Seifert, vice-president, Jewish Council of Russian War Relief; Frances O'Connor, business agent, United Furniture Workers' Union; Ann Burlak, state secretary, Communist Party of Massachusetts; and John E. Middleton, IWO vice-president? Answer—At a testimonial dinner for Ben Gordon, leaving his post as head of the New England District of the IWO, to become IWO Eastern Regional Director.

AND MORE FACTS: Women's Club 572 of the IWO made a contribution of \$25 to the Daily Worker press fund on Aug. 27. They raised the money at teas and social gatherings. They also do their stint for Russian War Relief, the American Red Cross and the IWO Front Line Fighters' Fund, now engaged in a campaign for \$75,000 for allied war relief and servicemen's welfare. . . .

DID YOU KNOW that the IWO offers life insurance from \$100 to \$3,000 . . . sick and accident benefits from \$4 to \$10 a week . . . tuberculosis benefits of \$900 and disability benefits from \$25 to \$400? All of these benefits are non-cancellable and are paid from the very first week of illness.

MAN WITH A MESSAGE. A freshly-printed, four-page brochure detailing the exciting years of activity which Max Bedacht has given to the working people of the United States is going to all IWO builders and trade union leaders. This biography is part of the preparations for gifts of thousands of new IWOers to be made to General Secretary Max Bedacht on the occasion of his 60th birthday in October. . . . Brother Bedacht recently represented the Order at the Convention of Solidarity with the Spanish Republican Refugees and of Aid to the Spanish People, held in Mexico City.

BOOKS FOR BUILDERS. "The Great Offensive," by Max Werner; "Russians Don't Surrender," by Alexander Follak; "Uncle Tom's Children," by Richard Wright, and other excellent books will go as rewards to IWO builders in the Bedacht Birthday recruiting drive. You can win a book or a shelf-ful, depending upon what you do NOW to get your prospects lined up for membership in the Order. In the Empire State, Rochester, Buffalo and the Triple Cities are competing for the honor of housing the New York State Convention, to be held on Dec. 12.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 3, 1938

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government today voted a three-point program in honor of Konstantin Stanislavsky, great Soviet theatrical producer who died last month. The Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR decided:

1. To erect a monument to Stanislavsky in Moscow.
2. To appoint a government commission to take charge of Stanislavsky's literary heritage.
3. To establish five Stanislavsky scholarships at pulsion of Bishop Spill, forced to give up his Stanislavsky theatrical studio.

BERLIN—A sharply worded protest against the Government's "new persecution of the church" was read today from the pulpits of all Roman Catholic churches in Germany in connection with the expulsion of Bishop Spill, forced to give up his diocese at Rotterburg in Wurtemberg province.

Daily Worker